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THE C. & D. DIARY FOR 1909.

THE preparation of this *Diary* has now advanced sufficiently to enable us to say that it will be one of the most popular ever published.

Several novel features, including valuable treatises, will be incorporated in the literary contents, as a result of which it will be more than ever a daily help to chemists and druggists in business.

The Publisher, therefore, desires to remind advertisers that they can participate in the business advantages of the *Diary* by taking space in it as early as possible.

Nothing can be more useful to chemists and druggists than a guide where to buy, and that will be provided in the Buyers' Guide of the *Diary*, which will be a complete index to the goods and brands thereof advertised in the *Diary*.

The only way to secure entries in this Buyers' Guide is to advertise the goods in the *Diary*. We shall be going to press with it soon, and advertisers should write to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for further particulars.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

SEVERAL columns of news are printed in the Coloured Supplement this week.

MR. D. L. EVANS, chemist, Swansea, was found dead in bed on Sunday (p. 607).

HAMBURG, as a port, is improving. The latest trade statistics are given on p. 619.

KING EDWARD VII. was taught chemistry by Mr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt (p. 604).

VACCINE LYMPH is improved by keeping in liquid air, and it keeps perfectly by cold storage—i.e., at 22° F. See the article on p. 619.

There has been a rush for medicine-stamps at Cape Town (consequent on a "Gazette" order), but they are not yet obtainable (p. 608).

THE TRADE-MARK "PYRAMIDON" has been declared in France not to be registrable. We report the Court of Cassation decision on p. 608.

MR. JOHN SMITH has been re-elected President and Sir William Baxter Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (p. 622).

LEITH CHEMISTS have decided not to open their pharmacies between 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. on Sundays; also to form an Association (p. 607).

MR. IDRIS was the innocent means of an unprecedented demonstration by a woman on the floor of the House of Commons on Monday (p. 616).

PERMANGANATES are declared by Mr. Bousfield, D.P.H., to be efficacious and cheap disinfectants. His experiments are summarised in an article on p. 621.

IN THE MINOR EXAMINATION this year 354 candidates have passed. This is under the average, and we ask where the qualified assistants will come from if the Bill now in Parliament passes (p. 618).

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL is not yet mentioned on the House of Commons papers. Mr. Herbert Samuel, who will take charge of it, has enough in hand at present with the Children's Bill (p. 616).

"PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS" is declared by the High Court of Justice to be a description of special personal qualifications to practice dentistry, therefore unregistered persons who use it infringe the Dentists Act (p. 609).

FOUR ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTS figure in our Winter Session reports: Mr. Percy Carr (Sheffield), Mr. W. Holt (Blackburn), Mr. R. L. Whigham (London), and Mr. J. S. Whyte (Forfarshire). The reports begin on p. 623.

LITHIA-WATER is made by the Direct Supply Aerated Water Co., Ltd., with 1.2 grain per pint. A case under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts at Bournemouth remains undecided, as the Magistrates could not agree on a standard (p. 610).

THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION awards in the applied chemistry section and in other sections pertaining to the chemical and drug trades are printed in this issue, beginning on p. 613. We conclude our notes on the French chemical exhibits (p. 614).

THE most important market change this week is an advance in British grain spirit of 2d. per proof gal. Bichromate of potash, cubes, quillaia, chillies, and senega are dearer. China, crude camphor, terebene, tannic acid, and spike-lavender oil are cheaper (p. 628).

MR. R. LORD GIFFORD and his colleagues of the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association strenuously oppose the efforts of the Pharmaceutical Council to settle the titles question in the manner proposed in the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. We give the gist of an official report of a private meeting at which they discussed the subject, and resolved not to hear Mr. Glyn-Jones or anyone else deputed by the Pharmaceutical Council to confer with them (p. 625).

Exempted Medicines.

WE propose to reserve in the *C. & D. Diary* for 1909 space for publishing formulas for preparations which our subscribers desire to sell without stamp-duty, and for which proprietary rights have not been claimed. Such formulas should be sent to the Editor as soon as possible.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The District Council of the Ramsay division of Huntingdonshire has decided, on account of the fly pest, to issue free fly-papers.

The "London Gazette," established November 7, 1665, announces in No. 28,185 that it has been registered for transmission by inland post as a newspaper.

James H. Dent (17), a chemist's apprentice of Colne Road, Burnley, has been awarded the first prize in chemistry in connection with the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes.

The Spectacle-makers' Company have been in negotiation for premises in Great Portland Street, London, W., which it was proposed to use as headquarters. The matter has, however, fallen through.

The Finchley medical officer of health is preparing a report for the Education Committee of the District Council as to whether it is desirable that they should assist parents in obtaining school-children's spectacles.

At the funeral of Mr. Bennett H. Brough on Friday, October 9, the Society of Chemical Industry was represented by Mr. Cresswell, the Secretary, and there was a large representation of Mr. Brough's friends, including Mr. Michael Carteighe.

Jas. Elliott, seaman, was bound over by the Bench in a sum of 40s., at York, on October 12. Accused was charged with stealing a bottle of bay rum off the counter at the shop of Mr. Frederick A. Newey, chemist and druggist, 18 Layerthorpe, York.

John Groves Court, formerly chief cashier at Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa Works, was charged at Watford on October 13 with falsification of the company's accounts. The defalcations are alleged to total 3,000*l*. The accused was remanded, bail refused.

A fire broke out about 2 A.M. on October 9 on the premises of Messrs. Mason & Co., Ltd., chemists, 4 and 6 Saville Street, North Shields. The second floor was well alight when the police arrived, and an hour's hard work was necessary before the fire was got under control. Much damage was done to the stock and property.

At Wolverhampton the following samples examined during the quarter were found to be genuine : Spirit of camphor, cream of tartar, friar's balsam, glycerin, laudanum, sulphate of magnesia, tincture of myrrh (two), sodium salicylate, precipitated sulphur, and tartaric acid (two). One sample of milk of sulphur was taken, which proved to be flowers of sulphur.

Mr. Plowden made some complimentary remarks at Marylebone Police Court on October 10 in regard to the lady assistants at Boots Ltd., 114 Edgware Road, London, W. Louis Levin (54), salesman, asked one of the ladies for some handbags, and as these did not suit she went to the stock-room for others. During her absence Levin swept five of the bags, value 5*l.*, into his kitbag and turned to go. The lady cashier having observed the theft, stopped him, and he gave up two ; but, another lady assistant opened the bag and found, beside the three others, four more not belonging to the firm. The prisoner was sent for trial, bail not being allowed.

Dentists' Defence Association.

We reported in May last a meeting of dentists to consider the desirability of forming a Defence Association, when a provisional committee was appointed to take the necessary steps to form the Association. This committee has now formulated certain rules and regulations, and a public meeting of dentists is to be held at the Holborn Restaurant on Friday evening, October 23, to receive the committee's report and inaugurate the Association. All chemists on the Dentists' Register are invited to attend.

Parcel-post to the Far East.

Parcels may now be addressed to any place in Russia in Asia, and to Manchuria Station, Harbin, and Pogranitchnaya in Northern Manchuria, for transmission by post *via* Germany and Russia in Europe, under the conditions as

regards packing, etc., applicable to parcels for Russia in Europe. The rates of postage vary from 3*s.* to 5*s.* A parcel-post has also been instituted to Japan by way of Siberia, the rate being 6*s.* per parcel.

Where the King Learnt Chemistry.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of the Oxford University Museum was celebrated on October 8, and the honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred upon Professor S. A. Arrhenius and Mr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S. The latter subsequently delivered an address on the early history of the museum, in the course of which he said :

Exactly fifty years ago I was getting together the apparatus for Brodie's first course of lectures in the museum, having become his lecture assistant, though I had not taken my degree. A year later I was made demonstrator in the students' laboratory. In my first year as a teacher I had the honour of having the Prince of Wales, now the King, as a pupil. How far I succeeded in interesting the Prince in the great science of chemistry I cannot tell. I remember only that he was a most amiable pupil.

It will be recalled that Mr. Vernon Harcourt was President of the Chemical Society in 1895-97.

Accidents in the Streets.

We are informed that the small Departmental Committee which has been sitting at the Home Office for some time past, under the chairmanship of Sir Kenelm Digby, to inquire as to the provision which is made for dealing with cases of sudden illness in the streets and public places of the metropolis, and to report whether an improved ambulance service is necessary, is nearing the close of its labours. A further sitting of the Committee—of which the Earl of Stamford and Sir William Collins, M.P., are also members—has been held this week, and the report, which is at present under consideration, is expected to be concluded in the course of about four more meetings. There is every reason to believe that the Committee will be unanimous in its findings, and that, after expressing approval of what has been done in this direction by the Corporation of the City of London, it will recommend an extension and reorganisation of the present somewhat obsolete system which prevails in the metropolis, with due regard, of course, to the efficiency and economy of the service.

Analysts' Appointments.

Mr. J. A. Foster, F.I.C., of Hull, has been appointed public analyst by the Grimsby Town Council.

Mr. Ernest M. Hawkins, F.I.C., has been appointed additional public analyst and deputy agricultural analyst for the city by the Canterbury City Council.

Dr. E. M. Chaplin, public analyst for Wakefield, has been appointed by the Lincoln City Council as public analyst for the city, in succession to the late Mr. J. Baynes.

Mr. Wm. Thomson, F.I.C., of 79A Princess Street, Manchester, has been reappointed public analyst for the borough of Stockport, at a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* per sample, and 2*l.* 2*s.* for each case requiring his evidence, the total remuneration not to amount to less than 20*l.* a year.

Birmingham Notes.

There is a strong feeling in the local pharmaceutical Association that more social events and less dry scientific meetings should be held. The social element will comprise whist-drives and other popular features—it is rumoured.

The local Section of the Society of Chemical Industry starts its session on November 5 with Mr. Heathcote's paper on "The Need of Technical Education for Works-chemists." Mr. J. F. Liverseege has been elected a member of the committee.

In Mr. Thomas Barclay's old ward of St. Thomas, Birmingham, there is a November vacancy. As pharmacy has now no representative on the City Council, where formerly it had two, will not someone oblige? Such an important industry should be represented.

Mr. W. Penistone, who for many years presided over the daily-order counter at Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay's retail pharmacy, has retired on a pension. He has not been in good health for some years, and the death of his only son was a very severe blow to him. All wish him well in his retirement.

"When asleep an infant's face should be protected by a

piece of muslin to prevent flies from carrying their deadly poisons to its mouth or eyes," said the medical officer of health at the Dudley Town Council meeting last week.

Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd., have issued a notice of 10*l.* reward to anyone who will assist in securing the conviction of a man who in the Midlands is engaging canvassers to sell a soap stated to be manufactured by them. His practice is to get the money at the end of the week and leave the canvassers unpaid. Moreover, the soap is not Pears'.

Contracts.

Burton-on-Trent Board of Guardians.—Liverpool Lint Co., for chemists' goods.

London County Council.—Mr. R. R. Beard, for lanterns and lantern-accessories, at 10*l.*

St. Albans Board of Guardians.—Mr. E. H. Fisher, Ph.C., 7 Market Place, St. Albans, for drugs.

Horsham Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Williams & Smith, chemists, 21 West Street, Horsham, for medicines.

Ludlow Board of Guardians.—Mr. Geo. Woodhouse, chemist and druggist, 45 Bull Ring, Ludlow, appointed chemist for six months.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.—Indiarubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., for the supply of waterproof sheeting (two lengths of 500 yards each) to the Central Stores.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.—For half-yearly supplies of the following articles : Carbonic-acid Gas Co., carbonic-acid gas. Proprietary articles, Bovril, Ltd. (three items), Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd. (three items), Brand & Co., Ltd. (one item), International Plasmon, Ltd. (one item).

An Eau-de-Cologne Import.

The steamer *Herminia*, which on Monday arrived at Kings Lynn from Rotterdam, brought 32,000 bottles of eau de Cologne, in seventy-two cases, for Boots, Ltd. This is the largest shipment of perfumed spirit that has ever been imported into the port, and the duty payable amounts to over 1,000*l.* The previous record consisted of 11,000 bottles, received through Lynn in April 1907, for Boots, Ltd.

Liverpool Notes.

Mr. Henry Peet, J.P., 9 Ranelagh Place, who is one of the most widely travelled of English pharmacists, is to spend the coming winter in Egypt.

By the time this is in type the annual dinner of the Liverpool Chemists' Association will be a thing of the past. A goodly number have intimated their intention of being present on Thursday evening, when the principal guest will be Mr. R. C. Cowley, who will sail on October 22 with Mrs. Cowley and family for Brisbane, Queensland, to take up his new duties as principal of the School of Pharmacy there. Mr. Cowley is receiving a testimonial from the Association, which thus recognises that during the fifteen years he has been Principal of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy he has been one of the foremost workers of the Association, and has rendered willing assistance in the conduct of its affairs. Mr. Cowley has also been entertained this week by his brother Masons and by his club, the last a signal honour.

"Unsettled" is perhaps the best term to apply to the present state of business locally. The sudden burst of Indian summer weather during this month, following on the cold and damp atmospheric conditions prevailing during September, has upset a good many calculations. A nicely arranged window-display of cod-liver oil and winter accessories caught in a glare of August-like sunshine is not conducive to either good business or good temper. Trade generally in this the transport city is already feeling the effects of the insensate struggle in the cotton manufacturing centres. In a usual way Liverpool reckons on a busy time, handling corn and cotton from September to April, but now one hears on all sides of stocks accumulating and merchants holding back. Chemists in the Wirral holiday resorts are feeling quite pleased at the unexpected lengthening of the season, due to the summer-like conditions prevailing this month. Birkenhead could, like Liverpool, do very well with a settlement of the trouble in the cotton trade. Things generally were beginning to show a better outlook prior to the bother

commencing, and now it is a case of as you were, if not a bit worse.

The Doctor's Drugs.

The Orsett Board of Guardians considered recently the request of Dr. Allingham for a supply of certain necessary extra drugs. The House Committee recommended buying all except two of the drugs, but Mr. Green objected that this procedure practically meant an increase of salary, which was unreasonable, as the doctor had only been appointed a month. Mr. Krance advocated the purchase of the whole supply of drugs and putting the doctor's salary on a proper basis. Mr. Llewelyn did not agree with Mr. Green's remarks, and urged that the Guardians should meet the doctor, since they could not set up a surgery and provide all their own drugs on account of the expense. The recommendation of the House Committee was carried.

The Public Weal.

Mr. G. E. Bridge, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. G. E. Bridge & Co., Ltd., 128-130 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, has accepted the invitation to retain the Mayoralty of Bournemouth for another year.

Mr. Samuel Jackson, 84 Cambridge Road, Southport, managing director to Messrs. William Metcalf, Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, of Church, has accepted an invitation to become a candidate for the Southport Town Council at the November election.

Mr. Charles Hare, chemist and druggist, 14 Liverpool Road, Birkdale, has been adopted as a candidate for a vacancy on the Birkdale Council. Mr. Hare is a native of Thirsk, Yorkshire, and was apprenticed to Mr. Foggitt at Southport. He opened a pharmacy at Birkdale in 1899.

The following gentlemen have been appointed justices to exercise the powers conferred by the Lunacy Act, 1890 : Mr. Samuel R. Anness, Ph.C., Glenhurst Road, Ipswich ; Mr. Wm. J. Baines chemist and druggist, 52 Biggin Street, Dover ; and Mr. J. C. Coles, Ph.C., 25 Market-Place, Chippenham.

It has been reported in the London newspapers this week that the Progressive majority of the Bethnal Green Borough Council have decided unanimously to ask Councillor A. F. Barnard to be Mayor next year, and he has accepted. There has been some confusion about the identity of Mr. Barnard, whose father, Mr. A. P. Barnard, J.P., chemist, 88 Columbia Road, Bethnal Green, is in business with another son, Mr. G. B. Barnard, chemist and druggist. Councillor A. F. Barnard has devoted much time to municipal work in Bethnal Green, where he was born in 1871, and he has worthily followed the public reputation made by his father, who has given thirty-five years' service in all departments of the borough work.

Manchester Notes.

The New Royal Infirmary will be open to the public for inspection during next week. The charge for admission on the first day is 5*s.*, on the second 2*s. 6d.*, on the third and fourth days 1*s.*, and on the fifth and sixth days 6*d.* An illustrated handbook has been prepared, and 10,000 copies will be on sale at 6*d.* and 3*d.* each.

Mr. T. Swindells, chemist and druggist, 263 Monton Road, Eccles, lectured last week before the Mill Street Men's Own Society on "Old Manchester," a subject which he has made peculiarly his own. Mr. Swindells' name also appears on the syllabus of the Manchester Literary Club, the subject being "An Eighteenth-century Manchester Newspaper."

An illustrated booklet published recently deals with the Manchester School of Medicine. Information is given concerning the five years' course of study with particulars of hospital work, scholarships, etc., together with a short sketch of the rise and development of the school from the foundation of Manchester Infirmary in 1752. Associated with the teaching staff were formerly Messrs. Thomas and William Henry, of "calcined magnesia" fame, who in 1785 and following years lectured on chemistry under the auspices of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. Later, in 1824, John Dalton gave a course of lectures on "Pharmaceutical Chemistry," and in which year or the year following the Manchester Medical School, the first to be established in the provinces, was definitely founded. In 1842-43 a branch School of Pharmacy was estab-

lished in conjunction with this school, in Pine Street, at the rear of the present Infirmary, the sub-committee appointed to make arrangements consisting of Messrs. Danson, Standring, and Woolley. The lectures on pharmaceutical chemistry and on general and medical botany seem to have been well attended.

Sheffield Notes.

The City Council have obtained permission to affix a tablet in memory of the late Dr. H. C. Sorby on the Woodbourn Council Schools, and from the directors of the Albert Hall to fix a similar memorial on behalf of the late Ebenezer Elliott, the Corn Law rhymer.

Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, Ph.C., has been co-opted to the Old-age Pensions Sub-committee for the South-West District, on the recommendation of the City Council's Establishment Committee. The compliment was rather unexpected, in view of the prominent position of Mr. Newsholme as a Poor-law Guardian.

The annual report of the medical officer of health shows that 907 sheep were treated under the sheep-dipping order, fifteen owners applying for sheep-dips. Seven outbreaks of parasitic mange occurred in the studs of the city. Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts 875 samples were taken, of which only fifty-nine, or 6.7 per cent., were adulterated, as against a percentage of 6.4 in 1906 and 13.9 in 1898. The samples taken run apparently much in a groove. Of the three samples of vinegar all were adulterated, while the "run" this year appears to have been on compound liquorice-powder (thirty-one samples) and camphorated oil (thirty). The total death-rate was 17.1 per 1,000, which is the fourth lowest on record.

The eighth annual dinner of the past and present staff of the Sheffield city analyst's laboratory was held on October 9, Mr. G. E. Scott Smith, the city analyst, presiding over a unique function, in which many former members who have now won prominence in their profession renewed acquaintance. After an excellent repast, a splendid musical programme was interspersed with the customary toasts. Mr. G. B. Brook gave the toast of "The Old Boys," to which Mr. A. R. Tankard, of Newport (Mon.), replied. The toast of the laboratory—or, as they liked to call it, "67"—was given by Mr. F. E. M. Chambers, to which Mr. J. T. Stevenson responded, referring in warmest terms to the valuable services of Mr. John Evans, Ph.C., F.I.C., public analyst for York. The toast of "The Analytical Profession" was submitted by Mr. J. Radcliffe (London), Mr. Evans replying. Among the "old boys" present were Mr. S. E. Melling, public analyst for Wigan; Dr. J. Thompson, of the Lister Institute, London; Mr. H. Hurst, Leeds; Mr. G. Appleyard, Hull; Mr. B. Methley, Rotherham; Mr. R. McGregor, Rotherham; and Mr. D. Homfray, Misterton. The function grows in strength and interest each year.

Assistant's Treatment of an Apprentice.

At the South-Western Police Court on October 10, before Mr. de Grey, Louis Walter Billington, assistant to Mr. E. Emmerton, chemist and druggist, 27 Balham High Road, London, S.W., was charged with violently assaulting Morris Thomas, the son of a Ystradmeirig farmer, who was recently apprenticed to Mr. Emmerton. Mr. Oswald Hanson defended. Thomas, in giving evidence, stated that on Friday evening the prisoner told him to get a needle and thread from a cupboard. Not being able to find them he asked Billington to show him the place, whereupon the latter took hold of his coat and dragged him into the office requesting him to hand him the required articles. Witness refused and the accused started hitting him and then followed with several blows from a stick. Mr. Hanson said no doubt the lad had been chastised severely and suggested it was a case for compensation. Mr. F. Buckland, of the N.S.P.C.C., said the boy's right thigh was a mass of bruises, and a Balham police-sergeant corroborated and said the police were prosecuting. Mr. Hanson, speaking in mitigation of the offence, said the boy was impudent and disobedient. The prisoner had behaved foolishly in losing his temper and had since been extremely sorry. Mr. de Grey agreed that boys are at times provoking, but the accused had lost his temper and beat the lad unmercifully. A fine of 50s. was imposed and a similar amount as compensation to the boy, or in default one month's imprisonment.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Belfast Notes.

The drug-trade was represented in the Belfast Lifeboat Saturday procession on October 10 by a decorated collecting-van belonging to Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Ltd., Corporation Street.

Mr. M. McDonald, pharmaceutical chemist, Donegall Street, Belfast, is hard at work arranging for the annual dance in aid of the Mater Infirmorum Hospital next month. He is one of the Hon. Secretaries.

At a meeting of the Belfast and District Committee of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on October 9, Mr. J. C. C. Payne, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, Dublin Road, was appointed a delegate to the Conference to be held shortly of all charitable bodies in the city, with a view to considering the present methods of relieving distress. The Conference will be convened by the Lord Mayor in November.

Mr. Isaac A. Smith, a former representative of Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, Belfast, was last week the recipient of a dining-room clock and ornaments from his colleagues on the occasion of his leaving the company to commence business on his own account. Mr. Thomas R. Elliott presided, and Mr. Blair read the address which accompanied the gift, which was presented by Mr. MacCormac. Mr. Smith replied, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to music.

The Spectacle-makers' Company.

Following the development of the diploma scheme of the Spectacle-makers' Company in Scotland, the movement appears likely to become firmly established in Ireland. The Master (Mr. J. H. Davidson) and Wardens of the Guild have been asked to conduct examinations either in Dublin, Belfast, or Cork, in which places classes have been organised.

Contract.

Cork Lunatic Asylum.—The Cork Chemical and Drug Co., Ltd., have been appointed contractors for the supply of medicines. Messrs. Beaujeau & Boyd, Dublin, and Messrs. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Belfast, tendered at a discount of 33 and 32 per cent. respectively off the schedule of prices fixed by the L.G.B., but the local tender, at 30 per cent. reduction, was preferred.

Post-office Prosecution.

At the Dublin Southern Police Court, on October 10, John Mellinger, of Lent Rise, Maidenhead, was charged with having sent circulars of an indecent character through the Post-office. Prisoner was brought over under arrest. The circulars, which referred to preventives, were sent to an official of the Dublin G.P.O. after the announcement of the birth of his child in the newspapers. Prisoner was remanded for a week in order to enable witnesses to be brought from England.

Charge of Attempted Suicide.

A young man named Clare was charged at the Dublin Southern Police Court, on October 12, with attempting to commit suicide. Accused stated that he had a bottle containing stout in one pocket and in the other a similar bottle filled with oxalic-acid solution. Mr. W. F. Wells, pharmaceutical chemist, 20 Upper Baggot Street, Dublin, from whom Clare bought the oxalic acid for cleaning the brass of a motor car, warned him not to put the poison in a black bottle on account of the risk of mistaking the fluid. Mr. Wells also gave the young man a red poison label to affix to the bottle in which the acid was to be dissolved. Prisoner was committed for trial.

Clinical Thermometers.

At Enniskillen Board of Guardians, on October 13, a letter was read from Messrs. John Clarke & Co., druggists, Belfast, regarding two thermometers supplied by them and rejected by the Local Government Board inspector. They had had a long correspondence with the Local Government Board on the subject, but the latter would not admit the incompetence of their inspector. Messrs. Clarke further stated that they had submitted the two thermometers to

the highest authority, Kew Observatory, and they sent them on to the Board with the certificate which had been sent to them from the Observatory, and the Board would see that they were absolutely correct. They felt very strongly the injustice of the Local Government Board owing to the incompetence of their inspector. They would also be obliged if the Guardians would assure the Local Government Board that they were perfectly satisfied that what Messrs. Clarke had supplied were correct and that the report of their inspector had been wrong. The Guardians resolved to let Messrs. Clarke & Co. fight out the matter with the Local Government Board.

Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Aberdeen.

Mr. James Petrie Kay, of Messrs. Davidson & Kay, Aberdeen, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Aberdeen.

At a meeting of the Buchan Field Club held last Saturday Mr. James F. Tocher, F.I.C., B.Sc., Peterhead, was presented with a Remington typewriter in recognition of his long and valuable services to the Club as Secretary. A diamond ring was at the same time presented to Mrs. Tocher.

Dundee.

Sir Edward Evans visited Dundee last week to attend the meetings of the Scottish Liberal Conference. He was the delegate from the National Liberal Federation and his remarks were in happy vein.

On the occasion of Mr. G. C. Whitelaw leaving Dundee for a situation in Hong-Kong, Mr. J. M. Hardie, of Messrs. Hardie & Son, pharmacists, invited the whole staff of assistants to supper on Monday evening at St. Margaret's. Mr. Hardie, in proposing the health of Mr. Whitelaw, said that he had been everything that an assistant should be, and he wished him every success in his new sphere. Later Mrs. Hardie presented Mr. Whitelaw with a silver cigarette case.

At last week's meeting of the Dundee Parish Council Mr. John Lindsay directed attention to a minute having reference to the contract for the supply of drugs at outdoor dispensaries. He considered it absurd to allocate the contract to a chemist in the West-end for people in the East-end. He moved that the matter be remitted back. Mr. Macintosh, in seconding, said the Council had absolutely no check on the chemists supplying medicines; they could charge anything they liked, and give the patients anything they liked. On a division the minute was approved by seventeen votes to five.

Edinburgh.

Mr. Wm. Inman (Inman's Stores, Ltd.) is spoken of as a probable candidate at the forthcoming municipal election.

The season of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club ended in a match over the Mortonhall course between teams by Mr. J. Anderson (Captain) and Mr. G. Baxter (Hon. Secretary). The result was a victory for the Captain's team by one match.

The half-yearly report of the St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Association, Ltd. Edinburgh, discloses a falling-off in trade. The total turnover in the six months of £716,553, shows a decrease of £3,885, over the corresponding period of last year. The net sales in the four retail drug departments were £2,615, against £3,326; the gross profit being £1,712, as compared with £1,750, and the net profit £935, as against £971, last year. The Lochrin Place establishment made a net profit of £121, a decrease of £21.

Chemists' Hours in Leith.

For the last three years the chemists in Leith, Abbeyhill, and Leith Walk districts of Edinburgh have been in the habit of closing their premises during the summer months from 11 A.M. till 6 P.M. on Sundays and opening between 1 and 2 P.M. during the winter months. This year it was felt that it would be better to carry the closing from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. throughout the year, and an enthusiastic meeting about the matter was held in

the Queen's Hotel, Leith, on Thursday, October 8. Twenty were present, and seven intimated by letter that they would abide by the decision of the meeting. Mr. Adam Duncan occupied the chair, and, after a speech of welcome from him, Mr. Nicholson proposed, and Mr. Noble seconded, that chemists should close throughout the year from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. on Sundays. To this there were two amendments, Mr. Dudgeon proposing that they should continue as before, closing for six months and opening for six months between 1 and 2 P.M., and Mr. A. C. Kirkpatrick proposing that they open during the winter months for this year and that on April 1 next they close from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. and continue to do so throughout the year. Neither of the amendments found a seconder, and Mr. Nicolson's proposal, after an animated discussion, was adopted. Mr. Nicolson proposed, and Mr. Kirkpatrick seconded, that premises be closed at 8 P.M. on Sundays throughout the year. This was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Robson proposed, and Mr. Blythe seconded, that Leith chemists form an association to discuss any matters relating to the trade and to hold monthly meetings. This was unanimously agreed to, and Mr. A. Duncan was elected Chairman, Mr. A. C. Kirkpatrick (115 Easter Road) Secretary, with Messrs. Dudgeon, Noble, and Nicolson as a committee to draft rules, etc., and report to the next meeting a month hence.

Glasgow.

So far, not a chemist's name appears on the list among the aspirants to municipal honours.

Mr. Alex. H. Davidson, formerly an assistant in McMillan's Great Western Road pharmacy, has passed the first professional examination for M.B., Ch.B., Glasgow.

Welsh News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Operatic.

Mr. D. Llewelyn Jones, chemist and druggist, Ivy Buildings, Colwyn Bay, was among the local amateurs giving a performance of "H.M.S. Pinafore" in aid of the Cottage Hospital at the Pier Pavilion, Colwyn Bay, on October 6. The opera proved highly successful, and the local critic says "The Captain Corcoran of Mr. Llewelyn Jones was also remarkably well done."

Chemist's Sudden Death.

Mr. David L. Evans, of the West End Pharmacy, 27 Walter Road, Swansea, died with tragic suddenness on October 11. He retired to rest as usual, sleeping with his son, as Mrs. Evans was nursing one of the younger children. Next morning he was found dead in bed with his son asleep by his side, death apparently being due to syncope. Mr. Evans was a native of New Quay, Cardiganshire, and went to Swansea about twenty-five years ago. He opened a few doors away from the present establishment, into which he removed after ten years. He took but little part in public affairs, but was one of the best-known and highly respected tradesmen in Swansea. He leaves a widow and three children.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

- 68/1. Makers of Field's cattle-oils.
- 79/42. Makers of Stauffer's dried yeast-tablets.
- 81/19. Vichy massage douche : where obtainable?
- 76/17. Perfume-bottles with shamrock-shaped stoppers.
- 76/24. Address of the May Oil Co., dealers in Rangoon oil.
- 78/67. Makers of small silk, sateen, and muslin bags suitable for sachets.
- 79/62. Name and address of makers of Biby's or Beeby's serum, used in exophthalmic goitre.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

BERTHELOT'S MONUMENT.—At a meeting held at the Paris Sorbonne last week, addresses were made by M. Louis Bourgeois and other speakers in support of the international subscription for a monument to the late Marcelin Berthelot, the great chemist. The first list of subscriptions has just been published, and amounts to 14,117f. (556l.). It is headed by the Pharmacie Centrale de France, and, of course, includes many well-known names connected with pharmacy.

THE IMPORTATION AND SALE OF OPIUM.—The official decree regulating the sale, purchase, and use of opium and its derivatives, to which reference was made in this column last week, requires importers of opium, whether in bulk or prepared, to obtain from the Custom-house office in France, where the opium is passed into the country, a certificate, which must be returned in three months, bearing a statement from the municipal authority where the buyer of the opium resides, showing what has become of the opium. In addition, the importer must keep a special register to be used exclusively for the sale of opium.

CONGRÈS DU FROID.—The first International Congress of Cold applied to trade and industry was duly inaugurated last Monday afternoon in the Grand Amphitheatre of the Sorbonne. M. Ruau, Minister of Commerce, presided, and gave an interesting account of the refrigerating industry of the entire world. He referred to the valuable aid chemistry and science generally has conferred on the present generation in providing means of transport of food by reason of the scientific application of cold and in other ways. The members of the Congress are working in five different sections.

AN IMPORTANT TRADE-MARK DECISION.—The Court of Cassation has confirmed the decision of the Lyons Court of Appeal, which held that the word "Pyramidon," being the "usual and necessary" designation of this product, could not be registered as a trade-mark. This judgment is based on a law dating from 1844, which states that "pharmaceutical compositions or remedies of any kind" cannot be patented. The Lyons Court held, and the Court of Cassation confirms, "that this provision, made in the public interest, must not be eluded by a subterfuge in trying to profit by the protection accorded to trade-marks by law." Whereas (continues the Court of Cassation judgment) the Court at Lyons has authoritatively declared that the registration of the trade-mark "Pyramidon" in 1896 was a mere expedient intended by the prosecuting company to monopolise the new remedy which it was about to popularise, and thus to establish the exclusive right to sell under this denomination. The company could not therefore legally register as trade-mark the word destined soon to become the usual and necessary designation of the new product. After some minor considerations, the judgment concludes :

Whereas the Court of Appeal has not exceeded its rights in confirming a judgment which entirely cancelled the registration of a trade-mark of which the object was to protect in a general way the pharmaceutical products of the prosecuting company, the action at law being nevertheless simply for infringement of a trade-mark. The Court, having found that the title constituting the disputed trade-mark was merely the usurped name of a product and the name by which this product must necessarily be known, has equitably decided that the cancellation of the registration could not be treated as a separate matter and must cover everything which is designated under the usurped name.

This lawsuit has extended over nearly three years, as the first judgment was given by the Civil Tribunal at Lyons in May 1900. The plaintiffs were the Compagnie Parisienne de Couleurs d'Aniline, who are the French agents of Meister, Lucius & Brüning, and the defendants the Société Chimique des Usines du Rhône. The plaintiffs, who had registered the trade-mark "Pyramidon" in France in 1896, fought an injunction against the defendants, who advertised "Pyramidon" of their manufacture in the latter part of 1905. The case was tried in the Court of Appeal in February 1907, and finally at the highest French tribunal, the Court of Cassation. The various judgments were based on the fact that a trade-mark denomination must be a fancy

name, whereas "Pyramidon" is the scientific name of the product having similar therapeutic properties to antipyrin. The end of the case has been, as above stated, that the plaintiff company both lose their action and have their trademark cancelled as well.

AN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SERUM.—At the Paris Academy of Medicine, on October 12, Professor Lannelongue read a paper detailing experiments by himself and M.M. Achard and Gaillard regarding a new anti-tuberculosis serum which they have invented. The serum is derived from horses submitted to the action of a toxin extracted from the tubercle bacillus by warming with water at 120° C., precipitating with acetic acid, and redissolving in sodium carbonate. The serum has been tried in the Paris hospitals for a year, the patients receiving doses of 5 to 10 c.c.; in one case 20 c.c. was administered. The results are stated to be entirely satisfactory, and it is believed that at last a real cure for tuberculosis has been found. After the numerous cures that have failed, it is, however, permissible to remain a sceptic until further data are available.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—“The Chemist and Druggist” is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

MR. MAGNESS ELGAR (of Martin Elgar, Ltd.) left Cape Town on September 23 for a business trip round the coast and inland centres which will occupy him about four months. He is proceeding afterwards on a six months' tour in India.

CIVIC ELECTION.—An interesting ceremony took place on September 17 at the City Hall, Cape Town, when Mr. Fred W. Smith was elected Mayor for the ensuing year. Mr. Smith is the son-in-law of Mr. J. A. Mathew (Heynes, Mathew & Co.), the *doyen* of Cape pharmacy, whose eldest daughter thus becomes Mayoress, a position she will hold with dignity and credit.

ASSISTING LEGISLATORS.—The Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony are not alone in their efforts to enlighten the Government on the difficulties attending the collection of revenue by means of patent and proprietary medicine-stamps. A pamphlet has been issued by W. E. Woods & Co. Proprietary, Ltd., which deals with the Government proposals. It is a good statement on the whole, but exception is taken to the following paragraph :

When a doctor sees a patient, after examination a prescription is prepared. If the doctor does not also do his own dispensing this prescription is usually taken to a retail druggist to be made up. If the druggist has a good range of drugs and chemicals the patient may get exactly what the prescription says he should. If the chemist has only a limited assortment he may put in the nearest thing to what is specified, or what the trade calls substitutes. Does the doctor write his or her prescription in plain English or Dutch, and does the druggist show the patient what he puts in the medicine and how it is made up?

Such statements spread publicly throughout Cape Colony are scarcely likely to influence chemists in favour of those who write them. The circular concludes with a cordial invitation to members of the Legislature to visit the factory and laboratory of the advertisers.

STAMPS AND LICENCES.—A Government Gazette extraordinary, issued on Friday, September 18, caused no little perturbation in trade circles in Cape Colony. It promulgated the Act to amend the law relating to Licences and Stamps, which, in accordance with Cape custom, came into force on its appearance. Many Cape Town firms sent to the Post Office for medicine-stamps, to be met with the reply that "they had no such stamps for issue, but thought they

would be available soon." In reply to further inquiries the officials declined to give any idea of how a chemist would fare if he sold a bottle of medicine without the stamp he was unable to obtain. Ordinary revenue-stamps were suggested as a substitute, and in some cases purchases of these were made as a precautionary measure. Confidence was, however, restored when authoritative information was forthcoming from the Treasury Department that chemists need take no steps to stamp patents and proprietaries until definite instructions are issued.

Orange River Colony.

ARSENIC FOR SALE.—The Agricultural Department is endeavouring to dispose of its surplus stock of arsenic and arsenite of soda left over from the locust campaign of last year by offering to send anyone a 2-lb. tin post free for 1s. 6d. on forwarding a declaration that it will be used exclusively for the destruction of insect-pests. As packing and postage will cost the sum mentioned, it really means a free distribution of poisons.

CHEMIST CENSURED.—An adjourned meeting of the Medical and Pharmacy Council was held in Bloemfontein on Friday, September 19, to inquire into the case of Mr. E. Langham, chemist, Vrede, O.R.C., who had been fined 50/- in the Magistrates' Court for selling liquor to natives. The President (Dr. Ward) was in the chair, and the following members were present—viz., Drs. Bidwell, De Kock, and Targett-Adams—and the three pharmaceutical members, Messrs. Carter, Hewitt, and Jeffreys. The accused appeared in person, and was defended by Mr. Advocate Turner, and the Pharmaceutical Society was represented by Mr. Attorney Fraser. A number of Bloemfontein chemists were present during the hearing of the case. After the evidence and proceedings in the original case had been read, Mr. Turner addressed the Council on behalf of Mr. Langham, and pointed out that this was the only offence proved or even suggested, and, after expressing the accused's regret and remorse for the act, pleaded for leniency. Some questions were put by Mr. Hewitt, and in his replies to these Mr. Langham stated that he considered the draughts which he had sold were a *bona-fide* medicine, and he sold them as such. The Council deliberated in private for about an hour, after which the President announced as their verdict that the accused be reprimanded. After this case had been concluded Dr. Targett-Adams brought forward a motion, couched in extravagant language, in condemnation of patent medicines, infants' foods, etc., and after a short discussion a sub-committee, consisting of three doctors and the three pharmaceutical members, was appointed to consider the question and report to the November meeting of the Council, with a view to recommendations as to legislation being sent to the Government.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.

A COUNCIL-MEETING was held in the Y.M.C.A. board room on Thursday, September 17, Mr. F. C. Mathew (President) in the chair. The following members were also present: Messrs. J. S. North, W. Froembling (Vice-Presidents), J. Sowden, J. Austin-Thomas, J.P., G. Cleghorn, W. Turnbull, and J. Clayton Smith. The agenda consisted of two items: "to discuss a retail price-list" and "discussion *re* Pharmacy Board examination." The President requested the Secretary (Mr. J. Dell) first to read a letter which had been received from a country chemist *re* "the competition of storekeepers and doctors against chemists in country districts." This was done, and after an animated discussion it was decided to call a special general meeting on Wednesday, September 23. Mr. J. S. North next moved:

That in view of the alteration in retail prices caused by the Stamps and Licence Act, the present is an opportune time to issue a retail price-list under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

This was unanimously agreed to and referred to the next ordinary meeting for further discussion. The President called the attention of members to the hardship inflicted on candidates in many instances by the requirements of the existing regulation *re* examinations. This is particularly the case with regard to a candidate having no indentures, as the regulations require evidence of dispensing under a duly licensed chemist and druggist for four years *immediately preceding* the date of the examination. The members expressed their agreement with the President's views, and the matter will be brought forward again at an early date.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

WAX CANDLES.

THE sittings in the High Courts of Justice were resumed on Tuesday, October 13, when there came before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury the case of Francis Tucker & Co., Ltd., v. Hayes & Finch, Ltd., and others, which was an action for damages for alleged libel published in "The Tablet."

The plaintiffs are a firm of candle-manufacturers, established in 1730, and sell candles for use in Roman Catholic churches. For these the rubrics of the Church fixed in 1906 a proportion of 65 per cent. of beeswax for some and 25 per cent. for other purposes. The plaintiffs stamped on their candles the percentage of beeswax which they guaranteed. In an advertisement inserted by the defendants in "The Tablet" of July 27, 1907, it was asserted to mean that the plaintiffs' candles did not contain the percentage of beeswax stamped upon them.

Defendants pleaded that this statement was in answer to a circular published by the plaintiffs, libellously suggesting that their (the defendants') candles did not contain the warranted quantity of beeswax.

In the course of the hearing, Mr. Cecil Maxwell-Lyte, managing director of the plaintiff company, said that their candles were manufactured under the supervision of Mr. Otto Hehner, but in cross-examination he admitted that the "immediate and continuous supervision" of Mr. Hehner advertised in their circular was confined to visits four times a year at uncertain dates. Mr. Hehner gave evidence on Wednesday. The case is proceeding.

DENTISTS ACT APPEAL.—"PAINLESS EXTRactions."

BEFORE the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bigham, and Mr. Justice Walton, in the King's Bench Division, on October 15, an appeal was made by Henry John Barnes, 38 High Street, Marylebone, against his conviction under the Dentists Act for unlawfully taking and using certain descriptions implying that he was specially qualified to practise dentistry, whereas he was not registered under the Act. The hearing of the case before Mr. Plowden at Marylebone Police Court on March 27 was reported in the *C. & D.*, April 4. The appellant used a description as follows:

H. J. Barnes. Finest artificial teeth at moderate prices. Extractions. Advice free. Hours 10 to 7. English and American teeth. Painless extractions.

Mr. Plowden convicted, holding that to extract teeth without pain is exercising the highest possible skill. He stated a case for this Court. The appellant was represented by Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., and Mr. Curtis Bennett, while the respondent, Mr. W. F. T. Brown, clerk to the solicitors to the British Dental Association, was represented by Mr. R. W. Turner. After hearing counsel the Court refused to allow the appeal. The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said that the main point of the case was whether the words "specially qualified" in Section 3 refer to a person's qualifications as an individual or to some one or more of the special qualifications mentioned in the Act. The Court, he said, took the view that the words referred to special personal qualifications to practise dentistry. His Lordship compared the words in the Veterinary Surgeons Act, Section 17, and in the Medical Act, 1886, Section 26, with those of Section 3 of the Dentists Act, also dealing with the various cases which have been decided under the Veterinary Surgeons Act and the Dentists Act, referring particularly to the case of Elmslie *v.* Paterson, decided in Edinburgh, where the descriptions "American Dentistry" and "Dental Office" were used. He said that the Judges in that case construed these descriptions as being personal qualifications of a man to practise dentistry. He also dealt with the Panhans case, saying that, as in the present case, the respondent had been operated upon and work had been done—it was not merely a case of selling teeth. The other Justices agreed.

Veterinary Surgeons Act.

A CANADIAN DIPLOMA.

At Thorpe (Essex) Sessions on October 13, Mr. Henry Victor Fenn was prosecuted by the Royal College of

Veterinary Surgeons for using the title "veterinary surgeon," he not being registered under the Act. It appeared that he used the title on a certificate regarding the condition of a horse. Defendant produced diplomas from the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, one of these stating that a fellowship had been conferred on Mr. Fenn in recognition of his valued services. A fine of 1*l.* was imposed.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Chesterfield Borough Police Court on October 8, before Alderman E. Woodhead, Dr. J. G. Shea and Mr. C. J. Howson, Richard Jones was fined 10*s.*, and costs, for selling sweet spirit of nitre which contained only 0.13 per cent. of ethyl nitrite and 1.29 per cent. more water than it should. The Town Clerk explained that the defendant was not a chemist or druggist. Jones pleaded guilty and said he sold the spirit just as he received it.

LITHIA-WATER.

At the Bournemouth Police Court on October 9, before the Mayor and other magistrates, the Direct Supply Aerated-water Co., Ltd., were summoned under Section 6 of the 1875 Act for selling a bottle of lithia-water deficient in lithium carbonate.

Mr. R. A. Cripps, borough analyst, said the sample contained one-eighth of the necessary quantity of lithia, there being only 1.2 grain per pint. He was aware that in the 1898 B.P. no standard was mentioned. He was continually in the habit of examining samples, and found that the great majority of manufacturers adopted the ten-grains-per-pint standard. In his opinion the proportion of 1.2 grain would be perfectly useless for medicinal purposes. Dr. P. W. G. Nunn, medical officer of health for Bournemouth, was also of opinion that the water should have a medicinal standard of at least ten grains, but admitted that if habitually taken at that strength it would produce depression. For the defence, Mr. Bone asked for a dismissal. The Bench were, he said, asked by the prosecution to set up a standard for the manufacture of lithia-water, a thing which even the General Medical Council had abolished. It was impossible, with the large consumption of this water, to adhere in its manufacture for ordinary commercial purposes to the standard suggested. The prosecution's medical evidence showed it would be injurious to health. He called Mr. M. J. Cannon, F.C.S., Devonshire Square, London, E.C., consulting analyst, to the Mineral-water Manufacturers' and Brewers' Exhibition, who declared that there is no standard for lithia-water, and no custom nor any attempt at uniformity. Mineral-water manufacturers make no pretence, he added, to be purveyors of medicine.—Dr. J. Atkinson Hooker, J.P., Bournemouth, considered there was sufficient lithia in the sample to justify its description as lithia-water. He should strongly disapprove of a person habitually taking lithia-water containing ten grains to the pint. If he wanted to prescribe lithia-water he would write a prescription and have it dispensed at a chemist's in the usual way.—The Bench having consulted, the Mayor (Mr. G. E. Bridge) said they were equally divided in opinion and adjourned the case till October 22.

POTASH-WATER.

At the same Court Ernest George Parsons, of the Mineral-water Works, St. Paul's Road, Bournemouth, was fined 5*s.* and 1*l.* 2*s.* in respect to the sale of potash-water, defendant admitting a mistake in a hurried preparation.

Mr. Guy Lock, trading as the Hygienic Mineral-water Co., of Tuckton, pleaded guilty to two informations in respect to potash and lithia water, the latter sample being deficient to the extent of 100 per cent. and the former 90 per cent. Defendant pleaded that, this being the height of the season, the syphons were, in the hurry, accidentally filled before the crystals in the cylinder had dissolved. Fines of 1*l.* and 15*s.* costs and 10*s.* and 15*s.* costs were imposed.

County Court Cases.

A Dog's Bite.

At Gravesend County Court on October 6, Mr. F. G. Glasscock, chemist and druggist, was sued by Joseph Barr, a carman, for 50*l.* for injuries through being bitten by a

bulldog belonging to the defendant, and Judge Emden awarded plaintiff 35*l.*, and costs.

NOT AN APOTHECARY.

At Selby County Court on October 10, Samuel Walford, of Cawood, appeared to answer a judgment summons for the recovery of 3*l.* due under a penalty of 20*s.* obtained against him by the Apothecaries' Society. Defendant said that the action brought against him by the Society had ruined his practice. The judge ordered payment of the debt by 10*s.* per month.

COMMISSION ON VETERINARY MEDICINES.

At Clitheroe County Court on October 9, before Judge Hans Hamilton, Henry Heaton, a Rimington farmer, sued Messrs. G. H. Haworth & Co., horse-medicine manufacturers, Rochdale, for 15*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* balance due for commission. Defendants counterclaimed 18*s.* 2*d.* After hearing plaintiff and defendants his Honour decided that plaintiff was entitled to commission on all accounts received by the defendants from plaintiff's district at the rate of 25 per cent., except for certain special medicines, which were to be paid for at 10 and 12 per cent. respectively. The defendants withdrew their counterclaim and agreed to pay plaintiff 10*l.* 15*s.*

SMITH v. RICHMOND.

At the County Court, Great Yarmouth, last week, before Judge Eardley Wilmot, Mr. S. R. Smith, house-agent, sued Mr. A. E. Richmond, chemist and druggist, Nelson Road, Great Yarmouth, for 12*l.* 10*s.*, being commission on the sale of a house. Defendant stated that plaintiff offered to find a purchaser for the house at 650*l.*, and as witness only wanted 625*l.* plaintiff said that if he could get a purchaser for 650*l.* he would take the difference and waive the question of commission. A Mr. Wiseman introduced a purchaser, who, it transpired, had previously consulted the plaintiff, and a sale was effected at 610*l.*, Mr. Richmond paying Mr. Wiseman 2*l.* 2*s.* Plaintiff's claim was for 2½ per cent. on 600*l.*, and his Honour gave him judgment for this.

A BOLTON DOCTOR'S ARREARS.

At Blackburn County Court on October 12, before Judge Hans Hamilton, Messrs. T. A. Ward & Co., manufacturing chemists, Exchange Street, Blackburn, sought for a commitment against Dr. Ross, Bolton, for arrears under an order of the Court respecting a debt of over 60*l.* Mr. Haworth appeared for petitioners, and said the doctor has a good practice in Bolton, and should be able to pay a reasonable order. The Registrar: He offers 10*s.* The Judge (in surprise): How did you come to give him credit for such an enormous sum? Mr. Ward: He was doing very well at the time he obtained these drugs, etc. He has a cash practice in Bolton, and he can well afford to pay on this order. He lives in a large house and has a carriage, and he is also educating at a high-class school two children who are relatives. This case has been in the hands of the Court for over two years, and we seem to get no further with it at all. We appear to make no headway. The Judge: I make a running order of 30*s.* per month.

APLIN v. HODGE.

At the Exeter County Court on October 12, Mr. Weston-Aplin, manufacturing chemist, Exeter, sued Mr. S. G. Hodge, Exmouth, for 8*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, being money due to plaintiff by defendant as his traveller. It appeared from the statement made by Mr. W. R. Cocks, on behalf of the plaintiff, that the defendant had been engaged as a traveller and was to receive half profits, with 2*l.* 10*s.* per week as a minimum, but the defendant said he was entitled to half profits and a wage of 2*l.* 10*s.* a week. He had left plaintiff's employ in July, and Mr. Cocks complained that he would not square accounts. Mr. Aplin should have 50*l.* paid back to him because there was a loss and not a profit. Defendant said the arrangement was that he should receive half profits on the gross turnover. That undertaking was in writing. He was required to pay his own expenses and to travel in Devon, Somerset, and Dorset. The plaintiff also wished to retain his (defendant's) services, and would not allow him to take another side-line. His Honour said it was clearly a question of account, and, speaking to defendant, added, "You haven't given the plaintiff any chance to put things

straight; you have not put your state of the accounts before him at all." Defendant said he called twice and Mr. Aplin was away. All the money drawn had gone in expenses. His Honour referred the case to the Registrar.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

BRADLEY, J. E. C., and BREWER, D., physicians, Raynes Park and New Malden, Surrey, under the style of Messrs. Bradley & Brewer.

FIELDER, F. J., and HUDSON, F. H., physicians and surgeons, Raleigh Gardens, and Water Lane, Brixton Hill, London, S.W., under the style of Fielder & Hudson.

LOWE, W. P., BRIDGMAN, H. E., and SALT, E.C., general surgeons, Burton-on-Trent, under the style of Bridgman & Salt; so far as regards H. E. Bridgman.

SAMPSON, J. W., and WILLIAMS, D. J., professors of chemistry, Bath, under the style of Sampson & Williams.

STONE, H. S., HEWETSON, J., PRINCE, P. C., and WATSON, C. H. J., physicians and surgeons, Reigate, Surrey, under the style of Stone, Hewetson, Prince & Watson; so far as regards H. S. Stone.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

SPIERS, MARGARET (otherwise Margaret Rickmann), The Mansion, Beckenham, Kent, and 5 and 7 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, unmarried, nerve specialist.

ADJUDICATIONS.

DRABBLE, FREDERICK PEARSON, Well Street, Hackney, London, N.E., chemist.

EGGLESTON, FRANCIS (trading as the Empress Manufacturing Co.), Nottingham, drysalter.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re GEORGE H. WAUGH, L.R.C.P., Grosvenor Road, Belfast, Pharmaceutical Chemist and Medical Practitioner.—At Belfast Bankruptcy Court on October 12, Mr. James Alexander, on behalf of the assignees, applied for leave to defend an appeal in the Court of Appeal by the Globe Furnishing Co. against an order by the Judge declaring that certain furniture in the bankrupt's house was within the order and disposition of the assignees, and directing a sale. The application was granted.

Re ARTHUR JOSEPH DEELEY (lately trading as Barkas & Co.), Commercial Traveller, late Chemist, 20 Clifton Road, Church End, Finchley, late 54 Franciscan Road, and 24 Gassiot Terrace, Tooting.—The liabilities herein are stated at 437L. 0s. 3d., and the assets are estimated at 11L. 6s. The debtor started business in Franciscan Road in March 1906 under the name of Barkas & Co., with a cash capital of about 100L. Two months after he opened a shop at 24 Gassiot Terrace, which he closed after three or four months' trading, as it did not pay. The landlord of the premises in Franciscan Road distrained in August 1907, and eventually sold the business as a going concern for 50L., of which the debtor received 12L., which he expended in paying rates, etc. At the date of the receiving order about twenty creditors had obtained judgment against the debtor. Debtor attributes his failure to his wife's illness and bad trade. The following are creditors: Breidenbach & Co. (14L.); Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd. (12L.); J. F. Harrington (73L.); Idris & Co., Ltd. (21L.); S. Maw, Son & Sons (10L.); E. J. Peacock (52L.); E. J. Saunders (10L.); J. W. Walkin (99L.); A. E. Woods (10L.); and Yardley & Co. (10L.)—all of London.

Re FREDERICK PEARSON DRABBLE, 239 Well Street, Hackney, Chemist, trading as the Wells Drug-stores.—The creditors herein met at the London Bankruptcy Court on October 12, before Mr. E. Leadam Hough, Senior Official Receiver. A statement of affairs was submitted, showing unsecured debts 234L. 15s. 3d., fully secured debts 126L. 10s. (securities valued at 250L.), and preferential claims 12L. 10s. The assets are valued at 653L., and the debtor therefore claims to have a surplus of over 400L. above his liabilities. The chief assets are stock 70L., fixtures 100L., furniture 30L., shares and debentures in the West Kensington Drug Stores, Ltd. 300L., and the estimated surplus of 123L. 10s. from the securities held by the fully secured creditors. The debtor states that he commenced business on February 1 last, when he purchased the lease, goodwill, stock, fittings, etc., of the Wells Drug Stores for 250L. He spent a further 50L. on repairs and fittings. An execution was levied on September 17 at the suit of Messrs.

Allen & Hanburys, and a few days later the debtor filed his petition. Before acquiring this business he acted for seven years and a half as manager and director of the West Kensington Drug Stores, Ltd. In the absence of any offer a resolution was passed for Mr. A. D. Holmes, F.A.A., 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., to act as trustee and wind up the estate in bankruptcy, assisted by the following committee of inspection—viz., Mr. G. P. Smith (Sangers), Mr. W. T. Thomas, and Mr. J. Robeson. The unsecured creditors include Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (33L.), F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd. (10L.), Robeson & Co., 196 Aldersgate Street, E.C. (10L.), Sangers (47L.), and Ford, Shapland & Co. (10L.). The fully secured creditors include Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons (74L.) (security valued at 90L.).

New Companies and Company News.

DUDGEON, ARMOUR & CO., LTD.—Registered in Dublin. Capital 2,000L. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemists and druggists. The first subscribers are: C. S. Dudgeon, Stewartstown, co. Tyrone, merchant; R. H. Armour, Stewartstown, co. Tyrone, pharmaceutical chemist; Mrs. E. Dudgeon, Stewartstown, co. Tyrone; and R. J. Stephenson, Stewartstown, Clerk of Petty Sessions. The first directors are C. S. Dudgeon and R. H. Armour. Registered office, Stewartstown, co. Tyrone.

MACANDREWS AND FORBES, LTD.—Capital 10,000L. Objects: To acquire and work liquorice and other plantations and factories, and to cultivate, manufacture, and deal in liquorice, liquorice-root, liquorice-paste, etc. Private company. The first directors and subscribers are K. Jungbluth, New York; D. Forbes, Smyrna; T. S. Catto, Smyrna; and F. W. Parry, Muswell Hill. Registered office, 110 Cannon Street, E.C.

PARKER'S PREPARATIONS, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 2,000L. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, wholesale druggists, drug-grinders, importers, exporters, manufacturers of pharmaceutical medicines, chemical preparations, etc. First subscribers: Robert D. Waddell, manufacturer, 5 Eglinton Drive, Glasgow; E. Rosslyn Mitchell, solicitor, 157 West George Street, Glasgow; John J. D. Houston, chartered accountant, 112 Wellington Street, Glasgow. Office, 157 West George Street, Glasgow.

BENGER'S FOOD.—The directors announce an interim dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 9d. per share, free of income-tax.

MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.—The following have been registered: *West Birmingham Drug Co., Ltd.* A 10-per-cent. debenture for 50L., held by H. Fawdry, Acocks Green, near Birmingham.—*Millbay Soap and New Patent Candle Co., Ltd.* 9,000L. debentures. Trustees, M. P. Parker and T. G. G. Wills, both of Plymouth. The following statements of total amounts outstanding on July 1 in respect of mortgages and charges created prior to that date and not required to be registered under Section 14 of the Companies' Act, 1900, have been filed: *Aeme Chemical Co., Ltd., Tonbridge.* 500L.—*Breeze, Jackson & Green, Ltd.*, druggists, Plymouth. 3,000L.—*H. W. Carter & Co., Ltd.*, chemists, Bristol. 14,750L.—*Adolphe Crosbie, Ltd.*, acid manufacturers, Wolverhampton. 5,550L.—*George Hadfield & Co., Ltd.*, chemical manufacturers, Liverpool. 20,000L.—*Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd.*, chemists, Leeds. 600L.—*Lewis's, Ltd.*, chemists, Liverpool. 1,318L.—*Thomas Tyre & Co., Ltd.*, chemical manufacturers, Stratford. 5,000L.—*Johnson & Sons, Ltd.*, manufacturing chemists, London. 1,000L.

Birth.

CANAVAN.—On October 8 at High Street, Portadown, the wife of Mr. Joseph Canavan, registered druggist, of a son.

Marriages.

CHESTERFIELD—HIGGINS.—At Rochester, on October 7, Thomas Mann Chesterfield, chemist and druggist, Gillingham, Kent, to Lillian Gollifer, daughter of the late Mr. James Higgins, chemist and druggist, Crawford Street, London.

HUGHES—SEILER.—At Cathcart Congregational Church on August 25, William Henry Hughes, chemist (late Ruthin, North Wales), to Mary Seiler, of Cathcart.

MILNE—CAMPBELL.—At the Gardens Presbyterian Church, Cape Town, on August 11, by the Rev. D. McCrae,

William Farquhar Milne, chemist, Mafeking, Cape Colony, to Elsie Helen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Strathellie, Rathen, Aberdeenshire.

WHITE—JORDAN.—At Neasden Parish Church, Willesden, London, N.W., William H. White, chemist and druggist, 11 High Street, Stroud, Glos., to Clara Amy, only daughter of the late Captain J. Wilsham Jordan, 107th Regiment.

Deaths.

BUTTERWORTH.—At Bradford, on October 6, Mr. Albert Butterworth, pharmaceutical chemist, 37 Wakefield Road, Bradford, aged sixty. On the previous day Mr. Butterworth was in his shop as usual, being then apparently in his ordinary health, but in the evening he felt unwell and a doctor was called, but he gradually got worse, and died early on Thursday morning. Mr. Butterworth served his apprenticeship with Mr. F. Bell, chemist, Tyrrel Street, Bradford, and after that was an assistant in London. He passed the Minor and Major examinations in 1870, and, returning to Bradford, commenced business on his own account in Westgate. Subsequently he acquired the pharmacy at 37 Wakefield Road, where he remained up to his death. In the district

he was regarded as the "poor people's doctor." He made a special study of eczema and its treatment, and was remarkably successful in dealing with such cases. He also did a fairly extensive trade in chemicals used in printing and the technical trades. Mr. Butterworth was for many years a prominent Freemason, and was a Past Master of Eccleshill Lodge, and also Provincial Grand Deacon. He was formerly churchwarden at St. John's Church, Horton Lane. He was one of the earliest members of the Bradford Chemists' Association. He leaves a widow and two married daughters.

COLEMAN.—On October 7, Mr. Abraham Coleman, pharmaceutical chemist, Attleborough, Norfolk, aged eighty-four years.

ELLIMAN.—On October 7, Ann Elizabeth Elliman, widow of the late James Elliman, of Slough, aged ninety-seven.

EVANS.—At 27 Walter Road, Swansea, on October 11, suddenly, Mr. David L. Evans, chemist and druggist, aged forty-eight.

FOSTER.—At Barnbow, on October 11, Mr. Benjamin Foster, of Messrs. Benjamin Foster & Son, chemical manufacturers, 85 Skinner Lane, Leeds, aged eighty-two.

GARNETT.—At 19 Booth Avenue, Withington, Manchester, on October 10, Dora, daughter of Mr. Henry Garnett, Ph.C., aged six.

HARVEY.—On October 7, at 85 Finchley Road, London, N.W., Mr. Walter Sydney Harvey, aged fifty-six. The late Mr. Harvey, whose death we referred to last week, was senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Sydney Harvey & Co., 48 Mark Lane, E.C. He was at business the day before he died, and there were many expressions of regret in Mincing Lane when the sad news became known. Mr. Harvey was a very popular and prominent personality in the produce-trade, part of his business connections covering Sicilian citrus-products. The business will be continued as hitherto by Mr. Leonard S. Harvey (eldest son of the late Mr. Sydney Harvey), Mr. Charles Carter, and Mr. Harold Gibson.

JENNER.—At Digby, Nova Scotia, Mr. Edmund Francis Lyndale Jenner, pharmaceutical chemist, aged forty-three. Mr. Jenner was born at Catton Rectory, Yorkshire, and educated at Newark Grammar School and Cambridge University. He went to Nova Scotia in 1886, and after a few years took up pharmacy, graduating in 1896. He had a

business at Sherbrooke before settling at Digby. In 1907 he was elected President of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society, but had to resign his position owing to illness. He was a successful pharmacist and possessed of considerable literary ability.

PONTING.—At Staines, on October 12, Mr. F. H. Ponting, for twenty-five years representative of Messrs. Herrings & Co., 40 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C. (latterly of Messrs. Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., their successors), aged sixty-one. Mr. Ponting went on the Friday before his death to Staines for a holiday, and on the Sunday he had an attack of paralysis which terminated fatally. Mr. Ponting was well known to pharmacists in the West-end of London.

RUCKER.—On October 13, at Forest Lodge, West Hill, Putney, Mr. James Morris Rucker, aged sixty-four, of the firm of S. Rucker, Marshall & Co., tea and cinchona brokers, 12 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.



Personalities.

MR. BRENT GOOD, the proprietor of Carter's Little Liver Pills, and Mrs. Good are at present in London.

SIR DANIEL MORRIS, K.C.M.G., has resigned his position as Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies.

MR. HARRY FISK, of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., London, left last week for six weeks' stay in the United States.

At the annual meeting of the Blackburn Women's Liberal Association Mrs. R. Lord Gifford was elected Hon. Secretary.

The late Mr. William Lawley, of the firm of Messrs. Morgan & Lawley, chemists, 10 Vicar Street, Kidderminster, who died on September 23, left estate of the gross value of 10,296*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 9,372*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

MR. WILLIAM BEVAN, pharmaceutical chemist, of Harwich, was installed as Worshipful Master of Lodge Star in the East on October 13, in the Masonic Hall, Harwich, by Worshipful Brother Colonel A. J. H. Ward, P.M., P.P.G.S.W., P.G.D. Mr. Bevan is the first pharmacist that has been elected Worshipful Master of that lodge.

By some strange mischance, the typist who copied Mr. John Smith's presidential address to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland succeeded in converting the word "Idris" into "Tobin" (see p. 590). It was Mr. Idris whom the President thanked for able assistance and much time given to further the interests of the Society in the matter of legislation.

VISCOUNT WOLVERHAMPTON has been appointed Lord President of the Council in succession to Lord Tweedmouth, and Lord Fitzmaurice has succeeded the Viscount as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. It may be recalled that the new Lord President is not unacquainted with pharmacy legislation, having, while in the House of Commons (then Sir Henry Fowler), had something to do with pharmacy legislation which was afterwards dropped.

THERE was a stormy meeting at the London County Council on October 13, when Mr. R. A. Robinson, chemist and druggist, was in the chair. The Progressives desired to precipitate discussion on a motion to spend 1,000,000*l.* on tramway construction, so as to give employment to more men in the coming winter. The Moderates, who are not in favour of tramway extension, would not give assistance in making the motion an urgent one. This led to a scene, and the Chairman first adjourned the meeting for a quarter of an hour, then for half an hour, and finally till another day. An attempt was made to remove Mr. Frank Smith, a Labour member, from the chamber, but the Chairman's orders could not be carried out, as Mr. Smith's colleagues surrounded him and prevented the Council's messengers from carrying out the order. Mr. Robinson's experience is without a parallel in the history of the Council.

Franco-British Exhibition.

SOME OF THE AWARDS.

THE jurors appointed to make the awards in the Applied Chemistry Section of this Exhibition completed their labours last week, and their awards have finally been approved by the Superior Jury. The jurors representing Great Britain and Ireland in this section who acted were : Dr. Mollwe Perkin (Chairman), Mr. O. Guttman, Mr. W. F. Reid, Mr. J. C. Umney, and Dr. Lewkowitsch; while France was represented by MM. Placide Astier (President), Bélieres, G. H. Deglos, E. Baube, Letellier, Pascalis, C. Poulen, Béhal, Detourbe, and F. Duché.

In the following list we give the awards and the classes of goods exhibited by the companies, firms, and persons named :

Grand Prizes.

British Alizarine Co., Ltd., Silvertown, London.—Alizarine and other synthetic dyes.

British Cyanides Co., Ltd., Oldbury.—Potassium cyanide, ferrocyanides, and allied products.

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich.—Alkali-products by the ammonia-soda process, bleaching-powder, ammonia salts, etc.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London.—Medicinal and pharmaceutical chemicals, tabloid products, medicine-chests, etc.

Cassel Cyanide Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Sodium cyanide and other cyanogen-products.

Castner-Kellner Alkali Co., Ltd., London.—Metallic sodium and caustic soda.

Chance & Hunt, Ltd., Oldbury.—Ammonia and its salts, mineral acids, sulphur and its products, and technical chemicals.

Spencer Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London.—Sulphuric acid and basic calcium nitrate.

Chiswick Soap and Polish Co., Ltd., Chiswick.—Soaps and boot and other polishes.

Clayton Aniline Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Production of synthetic camphor and acetylene derivatives.

J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington.—Soap-manufacture.

J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., Lambeth.—Candles, soaps, and varnishes.

Gas Light and Coke Co., London.—Products from coal-tar, cyanides, and the like.

Howards & Sons, Ltd., Stratford.—Quinine and other cinchona products, vege-to-alkaloids, and medicinal and pharmaceutical chemicals.

Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd., London.—Platinum, iridium, and other noble metals.

Kestner Evaporator and Engineering Co., Ltd., London.—Evaporators for milk, etc.

John Knight, Ltd., London.—Soaps.

May & Baker, Ltd., Battersea.—The salts of bismuth and other metals, camphor, and pharmaceutical and technical chemicals.

Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., London.—Chemical research.

Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., London.—Nickel and copper and their salts.

T. Morson & Son, London.—Pharmaceutical chemicals, pepsin, and other medicinal products.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.—Glycerin and explosive compounds.

Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Battersea.—Candles, night-lights, glycerin, lubricating-oils, and soaps.

T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Edinburgh.—Opium alkaloids and other medicinal active principles, resins, and chloroform.

Salt Union, Ltd., Liverpool.—Salt-products.

United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Leblanc alkali products, acetone, copper sulphate, and technical chemicals generally.

Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratory.—Products of chemical researches

Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratory.—Outcomes of physiological research.

Thomas Whiffen, Battersea.—Quinine, strychnine, morphine, and other alkaloids; camphor, iodides, and bromides.

Diplomas of Honour.

Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London.—Petroleum-products.

J. Bosisto & Co.—Eucalyptus oil.

E. Brown & Son, London.—Boot and harness polishes.

F. S. Cleaver & Co., Ltd., London.—Toilet-soaps and perfumes.

F. H. Faulding & Co., Adelaide and London.—Eucalyptus oil and solypolt soap.

W. Harland & Sons, Merton.—Varnishes and enamels. Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Izal.

Gold Medals.

Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Pharmaceutical preparations.

Anios, Ltd., Cricklewood.—Disinfectant and germicide.

Australian Eucalyptus Oil Co.—Eucalyptus-products.

H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd.—Soaps and perfumes.

R. & J. Garraway, Glasgow.—Industrial chemicals.

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London.—Disinfectants.

London Essence Co., Camberwell.—Exhibits illustrating the production of essential oils and perfume-materials.

W. Martindale, London.—Pharmaceutical products and publications.

W. G. Niney, London.—Blacklead.

Quibell Bros., Newark.—Chemical products.

T. B. Rowe & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Soaps.

Silver Medals.

British Camphor Co., London.—Artificial camphor.

J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich.—Blue.

Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester.—Various household products, including soap and glycerin.

H. T. Gould & Co., Hobart.—Eucalyptus globulus oil.

Keen & Robinson, Ltd., London.—Blue.

Pearson Soap Co., Ltd.—Soaps.

Bronze Medals.

Clarke & Co., Melbourne.—Eucalyptus oil.

A. Colemane, sen., New South Wales.—Eucalyptus oil.

Mrs. Ellen.

Oowana Soap Co., Ltd., London.—Snowdol.

Velvix Toilet Co.

Véronique, Ltd.

Honourable Mention.

Kangaroo Eucalyptus Oil Co.—Eucalyptus oil.

Parkes' Drug-stores, Ltd., London.—Druggists' supplies.

J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Ltd., London.—Oil and other products of coconut.

Besides the foregoing, awards as indicated have also been made to the following, whose exhibits come within the Chemical Industries Group (G.P.=grand prize, S.=silver medal, B.=bronze medal, G.=gold medal, D.=diploma of honour, and H.=honourable mention) :

Superintendent Royal Botanical Gardens, India (G.P.), Salt Department, India (G.P.), Bharucha & Co., India (B.), Reporter on Economic Products to Government of India (D.), Hachendorf, India (S.), Oswald (B.), Mount Sienna Oxide Co. (B.), A. B. Mitchell (B.), The New Norcia Mission (S.), Eckersley & Co. (S.), Sander & Son (S.), Anderson, Bowen & Co. (H.), Bundaberg Distillery Co. (B.), Hammond Bros. (H.), Commonwealth Oil Co. (G.P.), Bowman, Ltd. (S.), Morrison & Bolte (G.), Jean Stehr (S.), S. Prout & Son (G.), Oowana Soap Co. (B.) for Snowdol, Burmah Oil Co. (G.P.), Government of Gambia (G.), Hon. C. Gilbert (H.), Koenig & Co. (S.), J. L. Hoste (B.), Firth Pumice-stone Co. (B.), Warnoch Bros. (B.), Allender & Co. (S.), Reid & Reid (S.), Empire Manufacturing Co. (B.), New Zealand Candle Co. (S.), Paterson's Varnish and Oil Co. (G.), All-Blacks Manufacturing Co. (B.), Burns' A 1 Soap (H.), Watson, Laidlaw & Co. (D.), Block & Co. (B.), Holzapfel Composition Co. (G.), Wengers, Ltd. (G.P.), C. E. Groves (G.), A. G. Green (G.), H. G. H. Fenton (G.), Professor S. Young (G.), Government of Western Australia (D.).

The following are awards to those who have collaborated in the exhibits named :

Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co.—Mr. F. S. Mason (S.).
Cassel Cyanide Co.—Dr. Ewan (S.). Mr. G. Christison (S.).
Castner-Kellner Co., Ltd.—Messrs. H. Baker (S.) and W. H. Cullen (S.).

Spencer Chapman & Messel, Ltd.—Dr. Rudolf Messel (G.).
Clayton Aniline Co., Ltd.—Dr. Weissman (S.), Dr. Bentley (B.), Dr. A. Friedle (B.), Dr. C. Dreyfus (G.), Mr. Benfey (B.), and Mr. H. Tompkins (B.).

London Essence Co.—Messrs. H. Burgess (S.), H. Foster (H.), and Herbert Hardy (H.).

Mond Nickel Co., Ltd.—Dr. L. Mond (D.), and Dr. Langer (G.).

United Alkali Co., Ltd.—Dr. Garrick (S.).

Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratory.—Dr. F. B. Power (G.), Messrs. F. Tutin (S.), Perrèdes (B.), Rogerson (B.), and Solway (B.).

Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratory.—Drs. H. H. Dale (G.), A. T. Glenny (S.), and Sudmersen (S.).

OTHER AWARDS.

Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have received seven grand prizes in as many sections, and gold medals in others, their research laboratories also being honoured in other sections than the above. The following are other classes in which the awards are of interest to our readers :

EDUCATION.

Grand Prizes.—Negretti & Zambra; J. & J. Hicks; Adam Hilger, Ltd.; Cambridge Scientific Co.; Sir J. Wilson Swan; Johnson, Matthey & Co.; Dr. G. T. Beilby; Professor Tilden; Dr. J. W. Russell; Dr. A. Scott; Lord Rayleigh; Sir William Ramsay; Professor A. G. Perkin; Professor W. H. Perkin; Professor H. B. Dixon.

Diplomas of Honour.—Isenthal & Co.; Professor W. N. Hartley; Dr. F. B. Power; Professor F. S. Kipping; Cross and Bevan; Dr. Hugo Muller; Professor Collie; Professor A. G. Green; Dr. H. J. H. Fenton; C. E. Graves; Professor Crum Brown; and many other leaders in science.

Gold Medals.—C. E. Müller, Orme & Co., Ltd.; Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.; Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories; Baird & Tatlock; J. J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd.; Mr. W. F. Reid; and other individual workers.

MEDICAL AND SURGERY.

Grand Prizes.—The London Hospital; the Incorporated School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool; the London School of Tropical Medicine; the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine; the Royal College of Surgeons, London; the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories; Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Gold Medals.—E. Temple; Hannam & Co.; Follows & Bates; Ozonair, Ltd.; J. Pillischer; Easy-Poise, Ltd.; Ernest W. Moir; A. W. Head.

Silver Medals.—Thorne's Steriliser; V. Wood; Anios, Ltd.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, APPLIANCES, ETC.

Grand Prizes.—Ilford, Ltd.; Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; J. H. Dallmeyer, Ltd.; and individual photographers.

ANIMAL-FOOD PRODUCTS.

Grand Prizes.—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd.; Spratt's Patent, Ltd.

FOOD APPLIANCES AND PROCESSES.

Gold Medals.—Maignen's Filtre Rapide & Anti-Calcaire Co., Ltd.; Ozonair, Ltd.

Bronze Medal.—N. R. Capsule Syndicate, Ltd.

FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS.

Grand Prizes.—J. & J. Colman, Ltd.; Keen, Robinson & Co., Ltd.; Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Diploma of Honour.—Spratt's Patent, Ltd.

Gold Medals.—Mellins' Food; Frame Food Co.

Silver Medal.—Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

MEAT EXTRACTS, ETC.

Grand Prizes.—Bovril, Ltd.; Brand & Co.; Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd.

SUGAR AND CONFECTIONERIES.

Grand Prizes.—J. S. Fry & Sons, Ltd.; J. & J. Colman; Brand & Co., Ltd.

AÉRATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

Grand Prizes.—Perrier, Ltd.; Schweppes, Ltd.; J. Caley & Son.

Gold Medal.—Idris & Co., Ltd., London.

PERFUMERY, SOAP, ETC.

Hors Concours.—A. & F. Pears, Ltd.; Eugene Rimmel, Ltd.

Grand Prizes.—Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.; J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd.

Diploma of Honour.—John Gosnell & Co., Ltd.

Gold Medal.—D. Brown & Sons, Ltd.

Bronze Medal.—S. A. Hosein.

Honourable Mention.—John Blandford & Co.; T. Ingham.

BRUSH-MAKING.

Grand Prizes.—Aberdeen Comb Works; Titterton & Howard.

In the Mathematics Section, which includes cash tills, G. H. Gledhill & Sons receive a gold medal

FRENCH CHEMICAL EXHIBITS.

The following completes our notes on these. The list of awards is not yet issued in London.

MÉRÉ ET LUGIN, Faubourg de Bourgogne, Orleans, have a good display of veterinary specialities, bicones merlin (cigar-shaped), horse-balls, black mixture (arsenicaline mixture), dog and horse worm-powders, dog-pills, Libeau's antipsoric (mange-cure). Merenol (green disinfectant), Savon des Pyeaux (soap for animals), with a central specie show-jar emblazoned with race-horse and medals, are included in the varied exhibit.

MÉRO ET BOYVEAU (Domeier & Co., Harp Lane, London, E.C., agents) exhibit essential oils, olive oil, pomades,

and distilled waters. Some of the mixed extracts and oils are special, such as "La Franco-Mitcham essence de menthe Franco-Anglaise."

G. LEVASSEUR, 22 Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire, Paris, has a fine display of beautiful imitation of old gold and bronze work, imitation ground glass (coloured), etc., done with the pigments, opaque enamels and alcohol varnishes of his manufacture, a cluster of imitation purple grapes being particularly noticeable from their wonderful colour.

ÉTABLISSEMENTS LINET, 7 Boulevard Magenta, Paris, show artificial manures and pictures referring to the mining of phosphate and its preparation as a fertiliser.

LEFRANC ET CIE., 18 Rue de Valois, Paris.—The colour contrasts in this exhibit are beautiful, red solid colours predominating on one side and green the other. Composition rollers, red, brown, and violet printing inks, carriage and stoving varnishes are included in the striking display.

SOCIÉTÉ MARTIGNIER, Agde, have a splendid display of cream of tartar, tartaric acid, and citric acid. These substances do not lend themselves altogether to show purposes, but by crystallising the cream of tartar in the form of a lion (trade-mark) and the tartaric acid to make the letters Agde, a distinctive exhibit has been formed. The various kinds of crude tartars will form an instructive study to those interested in this subject.

L. MIDY, 9 Rue du Commandant Riviere, Paris (British agents, Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co., Frith Road, Croydon), has a special exhibit of Midy's piperazine, a granular effervescent preparation used as a uric acid solvent. At the back of the case is a diagram representing the solvent action of piperazine on uric acid. An interesting and informative booklet regarding piperazine is being distributed from this stall. (See *C. & D.*, September 5, p. 392.)

MITAI ET CIE., 23 Rue d'Algérie, Lyon (agents, S. M. Frankenstein & Co., Ropemaker Street, London, E.C.), show the various Jacquard-Coignet brands of gelatin, loose and in packets, also white phosphorus in flat curly sticks and crystal sodium phosphate, the whole making a good display.

PAGÉS, CAMUS ET CIE., 8 Rue Barbette, Paris, have samples of the heavy chemicals they manufacture. These are arsenic, lead acetate and nitrate, acetic acid and acetates, acetone, formic aldehyde, ammonia, verdigris, and methyl alcohol. Two samples of natural phosphate are labelled as containing 55 and 65 per cent. of phosphate.

G. PASCALIS, 5 Rue Chapon, Paris, shows heavy chemicals such as caustic soda and potash, potassium bichromate, iron sulphate, copper and nickel salts. Cuproxyle and laitonisine are two special salts for preparing copper and brass plating-baths. There is a fine specimen of the double chloride of palladium and ammonium in a flat dish in the front of the case.

E. T. PEARSON, 11 Rue Payenne, Paris, has a bright display of Lactogal in red cartons. The preparation is a cotton-seed extract, recommended for nursing mothers to increase the quality and quantity of human milk.

PETIT ET ALBONI, 8 Rue Favart, Paris, exhibit the Mialhe pharmaceutical specialities. These are Dr. Mialhe's elixir (a pepsin product), Lab-lacto ferment, and bananine, and are all labelled in English. Solution of crystallised digitaline of definite strength is also a special product of the house.

POINTET ET GIRARD, 2 Rue Elzévir, Paris (British agents, F. J. Carmichael & Co., 14 Water Lane, London, E.C.), make a complete exhibit of chemical and pharmaceutical products of their manufacture. One of the attractions is the display of quinine salts and by-products of quinine. Some of these are unusual, the bibromhydrate of quinine being, for instance, a canary-coloured salt. There are also shown many other alkaloids and glucosides, among them being helenine, quassine, digitaline, and sparteine. There are some magnificent crystals of potassium iodide, and cadmium sulphate, and some of terpine an inch long. Thyroid juice in dried scales is a useful form of this medicament. Schewalla Français or spécifique Bejean, a remedy for gout and rheumatism, is also shown.

POULENC FRÈRES, 92 Rue Vieille du Temple, Paris (Mr. Jos. Flach, 16 Water Lane, E.C., London agent), have one of the finest displays in the section. This company manufactures stovaine (a synthetic local

anæsthetic), and quietol (a synthetic nerve calmer), and was also the first to make lecithin on a commercial scale. The number of medicinal compounds shown in the case precludes a detailed mention, but the chemical products will be found to be grouped in a manner which assists the visitor who wishes to study the products of the company. One group comprises anæsthetics, others arsenic compounds, bismuth salts, compounds of bromine, iodine compounds, lithium, and phosphorus. Then there are technical, analytical, and photographic chemicals, the groups of cyclic compounds and miscellaneous products for research being of special interest. The visitor will probably have noticed the specimens of snakes and vipers which are contained in vases : these are intended to call attention to the fact that the company are the sole selling agents for the Lille Pasteur Institute, in which capacity they have taken an active part in introducing Dr. Calmette's discoveries to medical men, the latest being the ophthalmico-reaction for tuberculosis. The venomous snakes in jars are *Crotalus horridus*, *Bothrops lanceolatus*, *Naja tripudians*, and the common viper (*Cerastes vulgaris*). Poulenc Frères are the makers in France of atoxyl, which is now so much in vogue for sterilising the blood. Aspirin ampoules, containing 5 per cent. of solution of diphenyl mercury, are new.

QUEENESSEN DE BELMONT (Legendre et Cie.), 56 Rue Montmartre, Paris, have a central case containing a fine collection of platinum vessels and samples of rare metals and their salts. These include osmium, rhodium, iridium, palladium, and ruthenium.

A. RAYNAUD, Biarritz, exhibits iodine soap—savon d'iode de Raynaud, Dr. Robertson's formula. It is a semi-liquid soap.

F. RICHTER, 83 Rue Gaudois, Lille, shows ultramarine, yellow, green, rose, and violet solid colours in well-arranged bright exhibit.

LE RIPOLIN, 7 Place Valois, Paris, and 35 Minories, London, gives a striking colour display of Ripolin enamels on wood, and show the carriage colours of the Western, State, Midi, and Eastern French railways.

E. ROBERT, 7 Place Daumesnil, Paris, devotes his space to a comprehensive display of sterilisateurs Robert, both for feeding bottles with teat *in situ* or ordinary sterilising bottles with rubber covers. Glass dust-caps are provided for the former if desired. The sterilising-baths are made to hold from six or nine to 100 bottles.

M. ROBIN, 13 Rue de Poissy, Paris, exhibits Robin's glycerophosphates and iron peptonate, also Laurent's glykolain, a compound of kola and glycerophosphates.

ROURE-BERTRAND FILS, Grasse, have a large space devoted to perfumes and perfume material. Here may be seen specimens of patchouli leaves, vetiver, mace, costus, opopanax resin, labdanum, coriander, ambretta, orris, benzoin, canella, and incense. Santal-wood and its essential oil are shown among a large number of essential oils. At the back is a row of tins and opaque jars labelled "Essence solide," which are probably bulk quantities of a group of twelve vases of "essence absolue XX" shown in the centre of the case. Some of these essences are solid, such as jasmin, orange, reseda, and rose. Copies of the "Bulletin" of the firm in French, English, and German are placed in the case, and an interesting series of photographs of the flower-essence factory.

ROUSSELOT ET CIE., 50 Rue Boileau, Paris (London depôts, 165 Wool Exchange and 25 Coleman Street), have a prominent exhibit, the attention of the passer-by being drawn by a fan of white and coloured gelatin and an appropriate painted background. In addition to glue, size, and gelatin, other bone products are shown, including solid phosphoric acid (dark grey), phosphates of sodium, ammonium and potassium, superphosphate (pure and commercial), and all grades of glycerin, from dark brown to water white.

J. SAPIENA, 3 Route de Vitry, Ivory-port, shows many crude resins and materials for the manufacture of varnishes and drying oils, copal (Kowri, Madagascar, Zanzibar, etc.), mastic, sandarac, amber, and solvents (acetone, turpentine, benzine, alcohol, and amyl alcohol); also bitumen, dryers (scale litharge, manganese peroxide), crystal and coloured varnishes, benzoic acid, rose resinate, and manganese resinate (yellow) contributing to an instructive display.

SURUN ET CIE., 165 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris, show several special preparations—Joret and Homolle's apical capsules, Wlinsi paper, Géneau's liniment (a hair wash), eau de Léchelle (haemostatic), and vin de Gilbert Séguin.

SWANN, 12 Rue de Castiglione, Paris.—This exhibit comprises their well-known hypophosphate preparation. Dr. Churchill's Syrup of the Hypophosphites and Syrup of the Hypophosphites with Iron, Ampoules of Limol (clear solution of hypophosphate of lime) for hypodermic injection are shown also.

TANCRÈDE ET CIE., 12 Rue de Saint-Quentin, Paris (agents, O. Murray & Co., Ltd., 53 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.).—Gelatin, glue, and size, "à la Cloche d'Argent" brand, form the main portion of the exhibit, with bone phosphates and fertilisers, degelatinised bones, Engrais spéciale (for légumes).

THIBAULT LEROUX, Orleans, show alcohol, varnishes, and paints.

E. TROUETTE, 15 Rue des Immeubles Industriels, Paris, shows papain preparations, *Anacardium occidentale*, and proprietary medicines. The last-named include Nisameline syrup and pills, Kreazone (a digestive liquid), Vin du Dr. Cabanes and Hamilton's plaster.

E. VERNADE, 64 Boulevard Edgar-Quinet, Paris, has a small exhibit devoted to eupnina, a product containing caffeine iodide. A circular plate of iridescent calcium iodide and a jar of caffeine indicate the method of making eupnina.

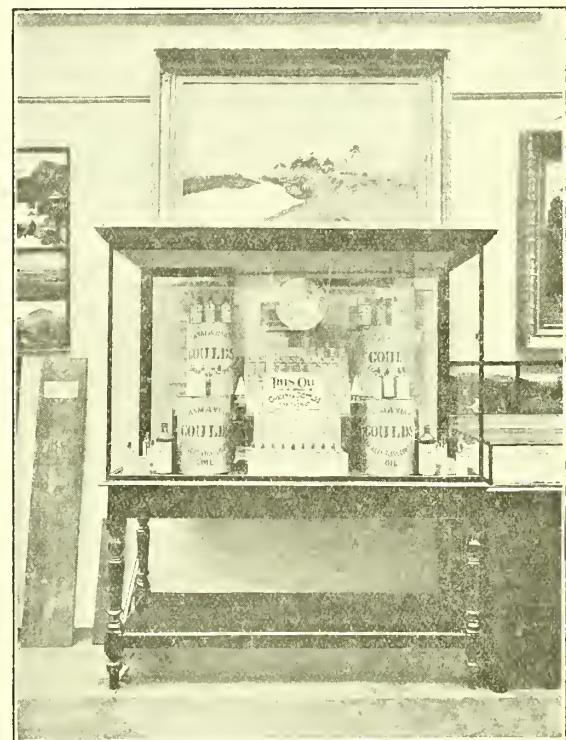


Exhibit of Gould's Globulus oil in the Tasmanian Section of the Franco-British Exhibition. The Tasmanian Government allotted space for the exhibit to the agents for the oil in London, Messrs. Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.

"THE CHEMIST-OPTICIAN" (office of the C. & D., 4s.) is meeting with a very favourable reception in the drug-trade. It is the only work of its kind and tells how to carry on the optical side-line on proper lines. The "Drug Circular" (N.Y.), reviewing the work, says: "To judge from the advertisements for chemists' assistants appearing in the British periodicals such knowledge as is contained in this book would be of value to one seeking employment over there. On this side spectacle-fitting is not so much in favour as a drug-store side-line, and is perhaps engaged in most by those druggists who know least about it. This book contains some very instructive chapters on the laws of light and the physiology and anatomy of the eye. It gives much other information which is interesting to a druggist."

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representatives.)

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLED

on Monday afternoon, October 12, without ceremony, and proceeded to consider the Children's Bill, of which Mr. Herbert Samuel has charge. Mr. Wedgwood succeeded in getting a new clause inserted in the Children's Bill prohibiting the giving of alcohol to children. Lord Robert Cecil wished to extend the prohibition to substances containing any narcotic or other thing likely to be deleterious to the health of children, but this proposal was defeated by 172 to 62. Mr. Idris voted with the majority.

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

No date has yet been fixed for the second reading of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and, indeed, in the present congested condition of public business, there is little probability of the Government being in a position to find an opportunity for the further consideration of the measure for some time to come. Before the date of the second reading is actually fixed negotiations of an informal character will take place between the parties with a view to smoothing the passage of the Bill (which Mr. H. Samuel will take charge of) through its remaining stages in Parliament.

LORD MAYOR DRUGGIST.

From the Lord Chancellorship of Lord Loreburn, the present occupant of the Woolsack, to that of Lord Hatherley is a matter of some forty years or so, but an interesting little piece of domestic history relating to one of the few Chief Magistrates of the City of London who have been actively identified with the drug-trade is recalled by the ceremony which took place in the House of Lords on Monday, when the Royal approval was given to the election of Sir George Truscott. The father of the new Lord Mayor, who filled the office in 1871, received the Royal approval from Lord Chancellor Hatherley, the son of Sir Matthew Wood, who was Lord Mayor in two successive years in the early part of last century and represented the City of London in no fewer than nine Parliaments. Sir Matthew Wood was a well-known druggist in Falcon Square, and commenced life as a traveller in the trade. He greatly distinguished himself by the exertions which he made on behalf of the persecuted Queen Caroline. His son, as we have said, was raised to the peerage as Baron Hatherley, and held office as Lord Chancellor. His town house was in Great George Street, Westminster.

INEBRIATES AND DRUG-CURES.

We are informed that Sir John Dickson-Poynder's Departmental Committee, which is inquiring into the operation of the law relating to the detention of inebriates, will on Wednesday next enter upon the concluding phase of its labours relating to the value of existing methods of treatment by the use of drugs. A great deal of evidence will be forthcoming in connection with this branch of the inquiry, and a rigid scrutiny is to be instituted into the efficacy of this particular form of treatment. When the evidence upon this part of the inquiry has been concluded, the Committee will proceed to consider their report.

MR. IDRIS'S VISITOR.

Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., was unwittingly the central figure in a very unpleasant—if amusing, to the unofficial mind—incident which happened in the Parliamentary Lobby on Tuesday evening. The lady who broke all Parliamentary rules and probably established a precedent in the matter of militant entry into the actual chamber of the House was Mrs. Travers Symons, the daughter of a friend of the hon. member. She had sent in a card to Mr. Idris while he was dining with a friend. Although he was aware of her advanced views he showed her every courtesy, and never suspected that she would be guilty of so grave a breach of Parliamentary decorum. The peep-hole at the foot of the staircase leading to the Peers' Gallery is a familiar Parliamentary institution, and one, moreover, which is greatly used when the Session is at its height. This Mrs. Symons made the base of her operations, and while Mr. Idris had left her for a moment to procure a ticket for the Ladies' Gallery she jumped from the window, passed through the swing-doors, and bolted up the floor of the House. The

Children's Bill was under consideration, and Mrs. Symons shouted that the members should devote their time to women's franchise, and not to children. An attendant immediately carried her out bodily, and she was allowed to go. Her conduct constitutes one of the gravest offences against the body politic, and Mr. Idris at once took steps to assure the Speaker and the authorities of the House of his absolute innocence in the whole matter. He received the following letter of apology the same evening :

10 Clifford's Inn, October 15.

Dear Mr. Idris,—My action this evening must have surprised you. It surprised me. I had no intention of calling you out. What I did was on the spur of the moment. It would not have occurred to me to call you out had I not known of your enthusiasm for the women's cause. If I have caused you any annoyance I am sorry. I can only repeat that, so far as you are concerned, what I did was entirely unpremeditated.—Yours truly,

MARGARET TRAVERS SYMONS.

As the result of the incident, the already restricted privileges enjoyed by ladies have been further curtailed; in future ladies cannot get past the doorkeepers without orders.

THE SALE OF MORPHIA IN CHINA.

Replying to Mr. J. D. Rees, in the House of Commons, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. J. A. Pease, on behalf of the Foreign Secretary, stated that the prohibition of the general importation of morphia into China, except on certain conditions, was agreed to by his Majesty's Government in Article XI. of the Commercial Treaty between China and Great Britain of 1902. The stipulation contained in that article, that the prohibition should only come into force on all other Treaty Powers agreeing to its conditions, has, however, only recently been fulfilled. The edict has therefore no direct connection with the measures adopted for the suppression of the use of opium. Whether the suppression of the use of opium in China, if successfully accomplished, would have to any extent the effect of increasing the use of morphia is a matter on which the Foreign Secretary cannot express an opinion. It is not implied in the edict.

HOP-SUBSTITUTES.

In the House of Commons on October 15 the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Mr. G. L. Courthorpe, M.P., that it is proposed to introduce a Bill to prohibit the use of hop-substitutes in the brewing of beer in the United Kingdom, provided that general assent is secured to put it through during the autumn Session. The marking of foreign hops is to be dealt with at the same time.

Business Changes.

TAYLOR'S DRUG-STORES, LTD., have opened a new branch at 3 Top of Woolshops, Halifax.

MR. WALTER J. CROOK, chemical merchant and agent, has removed his offices to 10 Eastcheap, London, E.C.

MR. R. COOPER has purchased the branch business of Mr. A. F. Nichols, chemist and druggist, 72 Handcroft Road, Croydon.

MR. D. T. EVANS, chemist and druggist, Margate, has acquired the business hitherto carried on at 30 Harbour Street, Ramsgate.

MR. LEO DREHER announces that he has commenced business as an importer and exporter of crude drugs at Gröningerstrasse 411, Hamburg.

MR. F. J. SPROSTON, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. H. G. Mason, chemist and druggist, 128 Myddelton Road, Bowes Park, London, N.

MR. F. A. GOODWIN, Ph.C., has found it necessary, owing to increase of business, to enlarge and refit entirely the interior of his pharmacy at 79 Mutley Plain, Plymouth.

MR. G. M. PERKINS, chemist and druggist, has acquired the branch business at Knighton, Radnorshire, of Mr. G. Strawson, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Bishop's Castle.

Joy's CAPSULE Co., 17 Shamrock Street, Glasgow, carried on by Mr. Colvin Gates and Mr. Joseph Gates, has been taken over by Mr. Joseph Gates, who will discharge the liabilities.

Observations and Reflections.

By "Xrayser."

The late Mr. W. F. Haydon,

of Birmingham, the announcement of whose death has been received with sincere regret by those who formed his acquaintance thirty years ago, was an exceptionally bright and vigorous secretary, and did chemists no little service at a time when a combination of enemies seemed to have associated against them. The maintenance of the Pharmacy Act was sadly neglected; a considerable number of analysts, new to their work and not always competent for it, were seeking to make themselves famous by means of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, regardless of justice to their victims; and the Apothecaries' Society were being incited by some of the "forward" spirits to exercise their powers to suppress counter prescribing. The Chemists' Trade Association entered joyously into all these quarrels, and it was a matter of wonder how it kept up the fight so long with a treasury in a chronic state of semi-exhaustion. No doubt the credit was due principally to Mr. Barclay, who was the chief adviser; Mr. Glaisyer, the legal expert; and Mr. Haydon, on whom the bulk of the work fell. But the discomfiture for an analyst was always a sufficient recompense to Mr. Haydon for any trouble, and his success was generally assured by his extreme attention to every detail. It was regrettable for pharmacists, though perhaps advantageous to himself, that Mr. Haydon's last twenty years should have been spent in occupations foreign to the career in which he so soon achieved distinction.

Arrangements with Doctors

similar to that described by a correspondent of "The Lancet," and referred to on p. 587 of last week's *C. & D.*, offer perhaps the most likely, and it may be the only, method by which chemists can secure to themselves anything approaching a substantial share of the dispensing of medicine in this country. In multitudes of English towns at the present day it is hardly an exaggeration to say that a hundred bottles of medicine are sent out by doctors to one supplied by chemists. The possibility of this condition being altered by law, though sound reasons can be urged for it, and though most other civilised nations are so protected, is so remote as to be negligible; and the dream of the two professions coming to terms on the basis of chemists giving up counter-prescribing if doctors will abandon dispensing, which so often figures in speeches, is obviously unrealisable if it is considered. Conceive a contract of the kind being drawn up and signed by the 16,000 pharmacists and the 30,000 doctors now registered, with their blood if you like: how would that bind those who would qualify next week? After all, it is the patients who must ratify any treaty come to, and there are millions of them who will not pay both doctor and chemist if they can help it. As "The Lancet" letter says, "the great point is that the patient only pays one charge instead of two." The prescriber must pay the dispenser, and what he pays must be so moderate that it must be to his advantage to pay it, and yet it must be sufficient to satisfy a reasonable chemist. Such schemes are, as is well known, actually in existence in a number of places; the question is whether they may not be so generally extended by judicious initiative, joint or individual, as to become the recognised system of providing the public with its physic. But then follows

The Not Unnatural Complaint

expressed by "Subscriber" on p. 601 of last issue, an interesting pendant to the quotation from "The Lancet." The doctor who agrees to such an arrangement as is suggested will, almost invariably, make it with one neighbouring chemist only; and it will be with the one on whose good faith he believes he can most confidently rely. But the one chemist may easily dispense for more than one doctor, and it may consequently happen that a good many chemists will find themselves left out in the cold, like "Subscriber." What are they to do? That will depend largely

on their special aptitudes. If there are any unannexed doctors left in the town they may perhaps land one of these; or they may be able, as is suggested in the *C. & D.* reply, to import a new one. And there are, besides, alternative consolations and compensations. Some will cultivate their gifts as prescribers, others will turn to advertising, while the photographic or optical or some other side-line will tempt the remainder. It may comfort all these to remember that their fortunate rivals who get the dispensing business will find fortune-making out of fivepenny mixtures a long and slow process.

Is it True

that we chemists are, as the Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale allege, "with few exceptions . . . seriously lacking in business acumen"? That has often been said of us, and it is time somebody should be challenged to prove the accusation. What exactly is meant by business acumen? It is of no use to point to successful men and say it is there. The seers did not know it was there until these men had succeeded. Mr. Rockefeller is writing some reminiscences of his career in "The World's Work," and tells of the risks he and his friends had to take in the early days of oil. They were told by some of their wise acquaintances that the oil-springs would soon dry up, and it does not appear that any of the speculators had any scientific assurance that they would not. They simply took their chance. "If we had failed," writes John D., "we should have been called visionary adventurers." Of course, and rightly. But as the oil-springs did not dry up, it is now evident that Rockefeller and his coadjutors were endowed with an extra-portion of business acumen. And yet no one will claim that this business acumen had the smallest effect in converting a possible disaster into a gigantic triumph. It did not create one minim of oil. In other words, Rockefeller owes his millions to conditions which were necessarily beyond his control. If there is another word than "luck" to describe the way these uncertain favours are distributed, I should be glad to know it. Mr. Rockefeller is no doubt frugal, sober, industrious, attentive, and trustworthy; knows his business, and keeps his accounts correctly. But as much might be said of thousands of us who barely make both ends meet; and it is because of this unsatisfactory result that we are summarily set down as "lacking in business acumen."

Penny Postage to the United States

is a most gratifying achievement, but no one can suppose that the penny post is going to stop at this point. Certainly Mr. Henniker Heaton does not. In a justifiably jubilant article in the "Nineteenth Century" for October, that gentleman coolly says, reckoning, perhaps, on Mr. Sydney Buxton as one of his readers, that he will be "greatly mistaken if another year elapses before the completion of universal penny postage." It was on March 30, 1886, that Mr. Heaton first asked the House of Commons to agree to a resolution in favour of a penny rate for letters to the whole world. He was, of course, defeated, but 142 members voted with him, and to each of these he presented a silver penny when Imperial penny postage was conceded a few years ago. At the outset of his career as a postal-reform agitator Mr. Heaton discovered that England is ruled by officials; and he recalls with malicious glee some of the quarter-hours he has given them by his inconvenient questions, such as if "mother-in-law" is one word, why is "father-in-law" three? and why should "M.P." be two words while "P.M." is only one? It is an interesting revelation that in 1906 Mr. Heaton submitted to the Government the names of several very substantial men—including Mr. Carnegie, Lord Blyth, and Sir Edward Sassoon—who offered to guarantee the British Post Office against any loss that might result from the adoption of the penny post with the United States. The Lords of the Treasury were too proud to accept private donations for public purposes, but the proposal, coinciding as it did with evidence of the United States Government's willingness to reciprocate, forced their hand. Now there only remain a paltry fifty million letters which leave this country at rates above the penny scale, and the sooner Mr. Buxton accepts the inevitable in regard to these, the sooner will his peaceful administration commence.

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Editorial Comments.

Qualified Assistants.

We pointed out some weeks ago, in discussing the numerous provisions of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, that in the event of Clause 3 becoming law the provision as regards shop-management will open up a somewhat serious problem. The immediate effect of it will be to create a greater demand for qualified managers, or alternatively many branch pharmacies in Great Britain will either be given up or be continued illegally. We suggested that the giving-up alternative may be the more profitable course in many instances, for the supply of registered chemists and druggists for managerial purposes is not sufficient to go round, and those who need them will either have to pay a higher price or do without. The completion of another year's examinations brings the subject to the surface again, since they are, if not the source of supply, at least the gateway through which the supply must come. The year's figures are not at all encouraging: 980 candidates have entered for the Minor in Edinburgh and London, and of these 354 passed and 626 failed. The failures in London were 465 out of 714, or 65 per cent., and in Edinburgh 161 out of 266, or 60 per cent. The difference in the rate of failures is sufficiently narrow to prevent any speculation as to why more should fail in London than in Edinburgh; at any rate, this is a secondary consideration compared with the fact that the total passes in London and Edinburgh are the lowest since 1885, when 351 passed the Minor and Modified examinations. Moreover, the 1908 number is 100 under the annual average since the 1868 Act came into force. Last year 411 passed; in 1906 the number was 400, which was sixty-eight fewer than in 1905, and as we go back year by year the passes were mostly above 500. The present year's figures do not, therefore, encourage hope of betterment, but it should be noted that, in spite of last year's low pass, there were actually more names on the register at the end of 1907—i.e., 16,110, as compared with 15,948 at the end of 1906—this being due to fewer erasures in 1907 than usual.

In the ordinary course of events this year's erasures should be more numerous, but an encouraging fact is that apprentices are coming in better. This year, up to the end of September, 299 persons have had certificates approved, which is the highest record since the new Preliminary examination conditions were instituted. The previous best was 291 for the whole of 1906. Gratifying as this year's figures for students are, it is well to remember that the yearly average of apprentices registered before the new Preliminary conditions came into force in 1901 was 700.

That just kept up a supply of Minor candidates sufficient to give passes to maintain the register-numbers at 16,000, so that in a half-ration state there must inevitably be a diminishing register when, in view of the shop-management condition, we should have an increasing one.

Keeping Vaccine Lymph.

ONE of the most interesting sections of the first report of Dr. Arthur Newsholme, as Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, is a preliminary statement by Dr. Frank R. Blaxall and Mr. H. S. Fremlin respecting an investigation on the effect of temperatures below freezing point on glycerinated calf lymph. The results so far obtained are of special interest to chemists who handle vaccine lymph, and who have frequent cause to complain of its inertness. This is particularly the case during such hot summers as that which we have experienced this year, for a temperature of 37° C. (98.6° F.) destroys the potency of vaccine lymph in thirty-six hours, and a temperature of 57° C. (135.5° F.) destroys it in five minutes. It is customary in the Government establishments to keep the vaccine in ice-chests at a temperature of 10° C. (50° F.), at which it is still preserved, and experiments made in 1900 showed that this temperature is not prejudicial to the lymph, but rather the contrary. More recent experiments were undertaken with liquid air, -180° C., in which the lymph was kept as long as eleven weeks, samples being withdrawn and tested at intervals of one, two, three, five, and eleven weeks. The results of the inoculations proved indisputably that an advantage had accrued to those samples of lymph which had been subjected to the temperature of liquid air for eleven weeks; further, it was observed that when this lymph had been stored for fifteen weeks at 10° C. after it had been kept in liquid air for eleven weeks, it produced good vesicles, while lymph kept at 10° C. for twenty-seven weeks was inert. Glycerinated lymph was also placed for a year in the Cold Storage Co.'s dépôt in London, where the temperature is -5° C. (22° F.); and other samples of the same lymph were kept in ice-chests at 10° C. Both sets were tested simultaneously, and as a result the samples which had been kept in the cold-storage dépôt yielded 91.4 per cent. of good vesicles, and the ice-chest samples gave no more than 16.2 per cent. Moreover, the vesicles produced by the cold-storage lymph were of better appearance and quality than those produced by the ice-chest lymph. Other experiments were made, but it is not necessary to mention these, for the conclusions arrived at were :

1. That in glycerinated lymph the active agent of vaccine not only can withstand freezing, but can survive a temperature of 180° C. below freezing-point for a considerable time, and this without loss of potency.

2. That glycerinated lymph can be retained in cold storage at -5° C. for a year without diminution of its potency, whereas glycerinated lymph, stored at 10° C. for a year, parts with its activity to an uncertain but considerable extent.

3. That sustained subjection to cold appears to be in no sense hostile to the active agent of vaccine; that, on the contrary, lymph thus dealt with was capable of producing excellent vesicles on calves, and the results obtained with it in human vaccination were wholly satisfactory.

These results cannot fail to be of interest and value to all who are engaged in handling vaccine lymph, and especially in regard to trans-oceanic carriage of it. In all large cities there are facilities for cold storage, and old stocks of lymph may be kept in this way with some certainty that it will retain its activity for as long a period as is reasonable to keep it.

Hamburg Progress.

"THE year 1907 was marked by a reaction in the general industrial and commercial activity and prosperity in this and other parts of Germany which had prevailed during the three preceding years." With this statement Consul-General Sir William Ward commences his annual report on the trade and commerce of Hamburg which has just been issued. It is not his fault that the report is belated, as the official trade statistics have only recently been placed at his disposal. It need scarcely be said that the financial crisis in the United States of America unfavourably affected the trade of Hamburg and elsewhere in Germany, the value of most leading articles of trade declining gradually, the downward tendency being marked during the second half of the year. It is surprising, however, to note that in spite of the unfavourable results of business there was a further increase both in the total volume and value of the imports and exports as compared with the figures of 1906, and that the aggregate number and tonnage of the sea-going ships visiting Hamburg in 1907 was again considerably greater than in the preceding year. In this general development British trade participated to a considerable extent, the total number and tonnage of ships entering port under the British flag being the largest on record, and the imports from the United Kingdom considerably exceeded those of the preceding year. It may, indeed, be said that British and German bottoms monopolise the business of the port, for their united tonnage is equal to about 90 per cent. of the whole. Nearly 4,000 British ships entered with cargo and 5,730 German. The nationality next in rank was Denmark with 556. The Consul gives full particulars of the financial results of the big German steamship companies. The Hamburg-America line paid only 6 per cent. against 10 per cent.; the German East Africa line again paid nothing; the "Kosmos," which runs to the West Coast of South and North America, paid 9 per cent. against 14 per cent.; and the German Australian line, which is carried on in conjunction with the Tyser line in London and the German Hausa line in Bremen, paid 8 per cent. The merchandise returns fully bear out the expansion in the shipping statistics, the imports and exports showing remarkable increases. They are as follows :

	1906	1907	Increase
	£	£	£
Imports ...	157,544,616	175,288,423	17,743,807
Exports ...	128,791,468	137,308,686	8,517,218
Total ...	286,336,084	312,597,109	26,261,025

The increase in imports was due to more extensive importations of foodstuffs, fuel, raw materials, and partly manufactured goods; while the increase in exports was due to more extensive shipments of raw materials, partly manufactured goods, industrial products generally, and textile manufactures in particular. The United Kingdom heads the list among importing countries, with 31,121,719l., or 4,348,659l. more than in 1906, these figures being closely followed by the United States with 28,888,091l. In 1906 the United States stood first as the largest single importer. We are also Hamburg's largest export customer, our purchases in 1907 being 25,175,776l., an increase of 1,077,957l. over 1906. Thus we supply about 17 per cent. of Hamburg's imports and take 19 per cent. of the exports. In addition the Colonies contribute 11 per cent. of the imports and take 6 per cent. of the exports. The figures relating to the principal Colonies are :

	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£
Australasia...	4,307,340	2,366,339
India...	17,858,351	4,098,500
Canada	282,078	606,597
Cape ...	1,238,575	1,080,622

Trade between Hamburg and most of the Colonies continues to develop as fast as between Hamburg and ourselves, a notable exception being Canada. The Dominion has for the last four years imposed a surtax of 33½ per cent. on the general tariff rate, while Germany imposes on Canadian imports the general rate of duty fixed by its Customs tariff, and many of the rates were increased in 1906. Hamburg has felt the loss in manufactured goods, including chemical products and many miscellaneous articles. The remarkable development of trade between Germany and British India continues. During the past decade the Indian export trade to Germany has increased about 50 per cent., and the German export trade to India has nearly doubled. Hamburg trade with Australia has not yet been unfavourably affected by the protective tariff, but it is apprehended by the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce that business in many articles will be rendered almost impracticable for non-British countries owing to the preferential duties. The same applies in a smaller degree to South Africa, in spite of the advantages enjoyed by German export trade through the system of reduced rates of carriage from manufacturing centres to South and East African ports. The growth of trade between Hamburg and the United Kingdom was spread over a wide field and favourably affected all the main branches of industry, with the exception of chemical products, the imports of which from the United Kingdom were valued at 1,890,995*l.*, or 53,000*l.* less than in 1906, but 532,001*l.* more than in 1904. Hamburg sent us aniline dyes, 204,953*l.*; raw camphor, 30,234*l.*; nitrates, 78,367*l.*; palm oil, 340,974*l.*; and other chemical products, 859,169*l.*; all these figures showing an improvement on the previous year. Referring specially to the business dealings between Hamburg and the British Empire, the Consul points out that the existing commercial treatment of the United Kingdom by Germany was, by a law passed in the German Parliament last December, prolonged for a further period of two years. In Hamburg this has given satisfaction, though it is desired that the commercial relations between the two countries should be placed on a more permanent basis by the conclusion of a commercial treaty covering at least ten years.

Permanganate Disinfectants.

It is not unusual nowadays to regard the permanganates as very feeble bactericides, and it is supposed that any efficiency they possess as disinfectants is due to their oxidising and, therefore, deodorising effect. Mr. E. C. Bousfield, D.P.H., Director of the Camberwell Research Laboratories and Bacteriologist for Camberwell and Hackney, has been investigating the matter, and his results were given in "The Lancet," October 10. He describes the work as an attempt to rehabilitate the permanganates. Mr. Bousfield experimented with potassium permanganate, Jeyes' fluid, and izal, and he gives the bactericidal powers as determined by adding each of these in the proportions of 1 to 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, and 5,000, and by means of curves shows that while the disinfectant action of Jeyes' fluid was proportionately of the strength of the dilution used, in the case of izal the disinfectant action increased rapidly as the strength was increased, and with permanganate the disinfectant action ceased to increase when the strength of 1 per 1,000 was reached. The bactericidal figures show that potassium permanganate 1 in 1,000 killed all the colonies of bacteria in sewage in twelve hours, while Jeyes' fluid of the same strength reduced the number from 239 to 33, and izal to 111. Of course the fluid and izal were solutions, while the permanganate was the solid and not the liquid form usually employed. In a further set of experiments it was proved

that permanganate in the proportion of 1 to 1,000 killed all the bacteria (243) within five minutes; while 1 in 4,000 reduced the number to two in five minutes. Prolonged contact is not necessary in this case. Mr. Bousfield concludes :

It has been the fashion to say—upon what basis other than an *a priori* one it is difficult to imagine—that the presence of organic matter interferes with the disinfectant action of permanganates. If this be so, it appears to be a negligible factor, or, as seems more probable, the highly complex proteid of the bacteria succumbs more rapidly to the attack of the nascent oxygen of the permanganate than the less complex materials by which it is surrounded. It would seem clear also that since a solution of permanganate of a strength of 1-1000 is about the least that will completely deodorise such mixture as that used in the experiments, we have at command a convenient rough-and-ready test of sterility. It seems safe to say that if such a mixture be deodorised completely it is also sterilised.

In view of the fact that the domestic use of permanganate solutions is chiefly in respect to the deodorisation of dejecta, and the index of sufficiency followed is the persistence of the crimson colour, Mr. Bousfield's observations should go a long way towards restoring confidence in this disinfectant.

Decay of the Teeth.

The Standard Tablet and Pill Co. inform us that they have recently submitted a dentifrice label to the Board of Inland Revenue containing the following wording, and it has been marked "Not liable to duty" :

A harmless antiseptic based on a scientific formula, and designed not only for cleansing and beautifying the teeth, but for preventing discolouration and decay, and for protecting the mouth and throat against germ infection.

The point of importance is that decay of the teeth is not an ailment, and it is well that this prior declaration should again be endorsed.

Dutiable Medicines for Ireland.

The law in regard to the exportation of dutiable medicines from Great Britain to any other part of the world, including Ireland, appears not to be as well understood as it might be. Strictly, no medicines whatsoever which are liable to medicine stamp-duty can leave the premises of the manufacturer or agent in Great Britain until they are stamped, but the Board of Inland Revenue has allowed manufacturers and agents to consign medicine *in bulk* to their agents abroad. It is provided in the statutes that medicines in bulk are not dutiable, but manufacturers who take advantage of the concession in regard to consignment are accustomed to put up their medicines in boxes or bottles, and label and wrap them completely ready for the market, sending bulk consignments of such finished packages to their agents in Ireland and other parts abroad. To this there has been no official objection, and there is nothing to prevent the practice being extended. But the objection which we hear most about from Ireland and the Colonies is that druggists there cannot get unstamped medicines when they order them from wholesale houses in England, or through their buying agents in London. In the present state of the law there is no way of getting over this objection. It is illegal for manufacturers to supply wholesale houses and buying agents with dutiable medicines unstamped. The only way in which a manufacturer can meet cases of individual orders coming from Ireland is to send such orders when received to his agent in Ireland (if he has one), who will be able to execute them from unstamped stock.

A Non-poisonous Weed-killer.

IT is worth being placed on record that since Mr. J. Rutherford Hill gave his evidence before the Joint Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, when, it will be remembered, he mentioned that a solution of caustic

soda is an efficacious weed-killer, a big demand for the alkali has sprung up. In a letter to a Scotch contemporary, Mr. Peter Fenton, of Glasgow, commenting upon the use of paraffin oil for killing dandelions and other weeds, says that, while it is efficacious, it is more objectionable than caustic potash or caustic soda, either of which he considers the best and safest preparation to use, no ugly marks being left afterwards. We have corroborative testimony from other sources of the efficacy of caustic soda. Chemists might supply it (the 70-per-cent. alkali is suitable for the purpose) in 1-lb. tins, with directions to dissolve the contents in 10 gals. of water to be used for watering lawns. It is advisable that the whole quantity should be used at once, and therefore tins of various sizes (say, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and so on) should be put up.

Optical Observations.

By a Chemist Optician.

SILVER-NITRATE EYE-DROPS.

Mr. Bishop Harman, in a paper before the British Medical Association, stated that the numerous albuminoid preparations of silver are so much in vogue because they cause less pain than silver nitrate. To overcome the drawback of pain, Mr. Harman adds 15 per cent. of glycerin to a $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, or 2 per cent. solution of silver nitrate. This raises the specific gravity and increases the penetrative action of the silver-nitrate solution by reason of the hygroscopic power of glycerin. The glycerinated solution is distinctly less painful and probably more effective. The salt does not lose its caustic action. The solution which Mr. Harman showed at the meeting was coloured pink with a trace of rosaniline.

CORRECTIVE OPERA-GLASSES.

The Emil Busch Optical Co. have overcome the difficulty experienced by persons with defective sight in using opera and field glasses by fitting the eyecups with a cell containing the correcting lens. This lens cell is fitted with a slotted arm enabling the correcting lens to be moved into position over the eyepiece when desired. The optician knowing the correcting lens required by his customer can do the fitting himself—it is as simple as glazing spectacles—or send to a wholesale house. Theatre-goers who have refractive errors would find such a corrected opera-glass very comfortable, as it is almost impossible to use an opera-glass over pince-nez or spectacles with any degree of comfort, while if the spectacles are discarded for the occasion a headache is sure to result.

ASTHENOPIA.

A correspondent writes respecting the treatment of asthenopia; he has a customer aged forty who has emmetropic vision and yet complains of trouble. Unfortunately, this is the only information he gives, and it is difficult to express an opinion without a fuller knowledge of the details and history of the case. Although asthenopia frequently arises from errors of refraction, this is not necessarily always the cause, and it is quite likely to be present in emmetropia. When this is the case it may arise from several indirect conditions, of which I will mention the principal. Firstly, muscular imbalance, which may be present without any impairment of vision, but at the same time produces symptoms of asthenopia; this, of course, would be tested by the prism chart in the usual way and treated accordingly. Secondly, the subject may be a sufferer from neurasthenia, or some kindred complaint which produces a reflex action on the nerve system of the eye, and this has to be remedied to relieve the asthenopia. Another variety is accommodative asthenopia, in which it is the ciliary muscle that is weak, which makes the work of accommodation fatiguing; this may be the result of continued close work, in which case rest is indicated. Thus it may be seen that where the customer is emmetropic it is necessary to look to other causes arising from the state of health, habits, etc., and so no strict rules can be laid down for treatment, but the refractionist must use his own observations and judgment as a guide.

Veterinary Notes.

The Foggy Weather

now approaching weakens horses, which are more readily "fagged" than at any other season, and the veterinary chemist should be prepared with a good stock of cordial, stimulating, and fever draughts, and tonic and other balls in demand at this time of the year. Likewise with the advent of the

Clipping Season

a few cases of mud fever and cracked heel will invariably occur, requiring ointments and liniments ready for use. A small veterinary medicine-chest containing physic, cordial, diuretic, tonic, alterative, condition, cough, and fever balls, with a few drenches to correspond, also the ointments or liniments for mud fever and cracked heel, and any other remedy in local demand, should command a quick sale if labelled attractively and displayed in a conspicuous position. The chest should not be overstocked: a few of each of the above medicines are sufficient, which are replaced as occasion requires. Formulae for these preparations are given in "Veterinary Counter-practice" (C. & D., 4s., by post 4s. 3d.).

Remedy for Tick Fever.

MR. A. H. CORY, M.R.C.V.S., of the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Stock, reports to the "Queensland Agricultural Journal" that up to the present time the best treatment he has found for cattle suffering from tick fever or redwater is as follows:

Six to 12 oz. each of Epsom salts and common table salt, and 2 to 4 dr. of carbonate of ammonia, given in 5 pints of cold water, to which some 3 or 4 lb. of treacle can be added beneficially; to be followed every four hours by giving 2 to 4 dr. of carbonate of ammonia, 40 to 60 grains of quinine, and about 40 drops of tincture of aconite in a pint of cold water or gruel. For young or small animals, the smaller doses of the above medicine should be given. It is essential to drench animals slowly and carefully. If they want to cough, or it appears that the medicine is going into the trachea (windpipe), the head should be immediately lowered and released for a few minutes.

MR. GEO. TUCKER, M.R.C.V.S., the present Government Veterinary Surgeon, says: "Some veterinary surgeons object to the use of mag. sulph. as a purgative in the treatment of redwater, as they find it somewhat nauseating, and prefer to substitute 1 pint ol. lini with $\frac{m}{x}$. to $\frac{m}{xx}$. croton oil or $\frac{3}{ss}$. of calomel."

Eczema in Cats.

THE chemist is often called upon to prescribe for skin-disease in cats, which is generally diagnosed by his client as mange, but in reality is usually eczema. This acute or chronic inflammation may be due to mechanical or other causes, in which case a speedy cure can be effected by external treatment, but if constitutional internal remedies must be given, other treatment avail little; in fact, the internal medicines being much more important than the external applications. The liver and kidneys are usually congested, and they must be restored to the normal condition by giving a little calomel or blue pill. Food must be given sparingly, and "Puss" must not be allowed to familiarise herself with scraps from the table. The following treatment gives good results. A blue pill or gr. i. to ii. of calomel is given with or without a dose of castor oil. Treat with the following for a week :

Sulph. sublimat.	...	...	...	gr. xx.
Potass. acet.	...	...	...	gr. v.

M. Ft. pulv.

Sig.: One to be given daily in food.

Sulph. nig.	...	...	...	3j.
Paraffin.	...	...	...	3j.
Adipem et lanolin. ad	...	...	...	3j.

M. Ft. ung.

Sig.: Rub on to the affected parts.

If no improvement is manifested in a week a parasitic form of mange is probably the trouble, and appropriate treatment must be adopted.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE reconstituted Council met in the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, October 7, at three o'clock, those present being Dr. J. A. Walsh, Messrs. John Smith, W. F. Wells, D. M. Watson, J. H. Bowden, George D. Beggs, Jas. Michie, W. J. Hardy (Dublin), Wm. Jamison, W. Doig, James Tate (Belfast), R. Blair (Cork), H. V. Gordon (Birr), and P. N. White (Sligo).

Mr. JOHN SMITH was called to the chair, and after the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved he said that he represented the Society at

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE

which was held in Aberdeen on September 14. The meeting was a very successful one, and everything went off with the greatest satisfaction to the visitors. They had a very able address from the President of the Conference, Mr. Wright, of Buxton, which contained a great deal that was encouraging, having regard to the present depressed state of pharmacy. He took a very hopeful view of matters. There were also present from Ireland, Mr. Chapman, of Donegal, and Mr. W. J. Gibson, of Belfast, but regret appeared to be felt that more chemists had not come from Ireland, and regret was particularly expressed at the absence of Mr. Wells, Mr. Beggs, and Dr. Walsh.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

Mr. WELLS moved that Mr. John Smith be re-elected President of the Society for the ensuing year. During the past year, he said, there had been a great deal of hard work to do, and Mr. Smith had done his part of it well. The position that he occupied involved not only work but anxiety, and they could not better show their appreciation of his services than by placing him in the chair for another twelve months.

Mr. BEGGS seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

The PRESIDENT said he thanked them for this further mark of their confidence in him. He appreciated very highly the honour. If he were to regard his own convenience and the other calls that there were on his time, he should be inclined to let the honour go round, for the duties of the office took a very considerable amount of time, and involved a great deal of anxiety as to the affairs of the Society. In some past years the duties of the office were comparatively light, but during the past six months it had not been so, on account of the negotiations in reference to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. They had had, on the one hand, to do their best to prevent the Bill from being applied to Ireland at all, and, on the other hand, to consider how far, in the event of the application of the Bill to Ireland being pressed, they would be able to secure any beneficial clauses. They had, in fact, been obliged to play on two strings all the time. He thought, however, from recent developments that they would be able to get very considerable benefits under the Bill. He had done his best for the interests of the Society, and he had been ably assisted, especially in connection with the Parliamentary work, by their ex-President, Mr. Wells. Mr. Wells was *facile princeps* in knowledge of the Pharmacy Acts, and all the procedure under them, and but for him he (the President) did not know how he could have got through the work that was allotted to him. He thanked them again for having elected him President a second time.

Dr. WALSH proposed that Sir William Baxter be re-elected Vice-President. Twelve months ago they elected him Vice-President *in absentia*, and Sir William considered it a very great compliment.

Mr. BEGGS seconded the motion.

The PRESIDENT said he had received a letter from Sir William Baxter saying that he very much regretted not being able to attend that Council-meeting on account of previous engagements. He (the President) hoped that the present re-election would be the forerunner of Sir William's election as President next year.

The motion passed unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. JAMISON, seconded by Mr. WATSON, Mr. Beggs was re-elected Hon. Treasurer.

On the motion of Mr. MICHELIE, seconded by Mr. HARDY, Messrs. Batt and Watson were re-elected auditors.

Committees were also appointed.

THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL CLASSES.

A letter was received from the Technical Education Committee for the City of Dublin asking the Council to reconsider a decision which they had made on a former occasion declining to recognise the committee's classes for instruction in botany, *materia medica*, and chemistry.

The PRESIDENT : We told them on the former occasion that we did not see our way to recognising any more schools at present. When we have gone to the trouble and expense of starting schools of our own it would be suicidal to recognise another school which would be practically next door to our own.

Mr. WELLS : We should have no control over their school, and the medical bodies will not recognise our schools.

Mr. MICHELIE remarked that students could get instruction at the Technical School at a less charge than they had to pay in the Society's schools. Very good value was given in the chemistry class of the Technical School.

Mr. WELLS moved that a reply be sent to the Technical Education Committee referring them to the former letter of the Council, and stating that they were not in a position to alter their decision.

Mr. JAMISON seconded the motion, which was passed.

Reports from the Law and other committees were dealt with.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following were elected members of the Society : Messrs. Bernard Hirson, Rathmines, Dublin ; Frederick G. Young, Newbridge, co. Kildare ; William Stark Lowrie, Clontarf, Dublin ; and James H. Gowans, Belfast.

Mr. Richard Kingston, Kildare, and Mr. J. S. Smith, Cootehill, were nominated for membership.

This was all the public business.

What is Lampblack.

By D. B. Dott, F.I.C.

IN the "Student's English Dictionary" (Ogilvie) lampblack is said to be "a fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning pitch or resinous substances." "Cooley" and other books agree with that definition, with the addition of oil as one of the substances used. I also know that in a large printing-ink factory the lampblack is so prepared, and is produced of fine quality. Having occasion to prepare a little black varnish, I purchased some "lampblack" from a house-painter. As it did not seem intensely black and had a gritty "feel," I had the ash estimated, and found 72.4 per cent. This consisted largely of phosphate of lime, with magnesia, silica, etc., indicating, no doubt, that the black consisted mainly of animal charcoal. Another sample from a wholesale oil and colour store gave 69.6 per cent. of ash of similar composition. It would be interesting to know if this kind of black is generally sold as "lampblack." The question might arise whether it is a correct legal description.

A Mustard Plaster.

Press me closer, all mine own,
Warms my heart for thee alone.
Ever responsive thrills,
Each caress my being fills;
Rest and peace in vain I crave,
In ecstasy I live, thy slave;
Dower'd with hope, with promise blest,
Thou dost reign upon my breast;
Closer still for I am thine,
Burns my heart, for thou art mine;
Thou the message, I the wire,
I the furnace, thou the fire;
I the servant, thou the master—
Roaring, red-hot mustard plaster.

Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

Association Presidents.

MR. JAMES SAMSON WHYTE, President of the Forfarshire and District Chemists' Association, who last week addressed the first meeting of the junior Association started in Dundee, is a native of Montrose, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. Alex. T. H. Phin, who is still in business at 1 Castle Place there. Mr. Whyte went to Glasgow in 1873, and while there studied chemistry under Dr. A. Machattie and botany under Dr. Keddie at the Free Church College. We also learn that he was Secretary of the Assistants' Section of the Glasgow Chemists' Association. He passed the Minor examination in April 1877, and extended his experience of pharmacy in situations at Edinburgh and Chester. He returned to Arbroath as assistant to the late Mr. William Reid, and succeeded him on his death in 1886. He is highly respected by his Forfarshire colleagues, withal, he is the most unassuming of men.

MR. WILLIAM HOLT, the new President of the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association, is one of the founders of that lively and militant body, and two years ago was Vice-President of the Association. He was born in Blackburn in 1850, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Booth & Openshaw, Darwen Street, Blackburn, and on May 13, 1874, passed the Minor examination. In the same year he commenced business on his own account at 127 Perry Street, and he still continues it, being assisted by his son William, who negotiated the Minor on April 17, 1902. Twenty-two years ago Mr. Holt was appointed dispenser at the Blackburn and East Lancashire Infirmary—a position which he still holds. He is a staunch supporter of Mr. Lord Gifford's legislative policy, which the Association has this week uncompromisingly endorsed.

THIS year's President of the Western Chemists' Association of London is Mr. Robert Laing Whigham, Ph.C., who has been a member of the Association since the presidency of the late Mr. William Long, and is one of its most loyal and unobtrusive supporters. Mr. Whigham was born on the Whittingham estate some time after Mr. A. J. Balfour, but while young his parents removed from Scotland to Wales, and he received his education at the Grammar School in Cardigan. He did so well there that when he entered for the pharmaceutical Preliminary examination he was at the top of the list for England and Wales. He served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. Lewis Evans, of Cardigan, with whom he remained some time as an assistant, then came to London, and was for seven years with Mr. R. A. Potts, 62 South Audley Street, London, W. He studied at Messrs. Luff & Woodland's school and passed the Minor examination in December 1880 and the Major in July 1881. He purchased the business of the late Mr. William Bastick at 22 Brook Street, which was founded in the reign of George III. It will be remembered that Mr. Bastick was co-editor with Mr. Dickinson in "The Annals of Pharmacy," and Mr. Bastick's formula for ammoniated solution of quinine is the basis of tr. quininæ ammon. B.P. Mr. Whigham has a branch pharmacy at Wembley. He is a fluent speaker and writer of the Welsh language, but was born too far south to master the Gaelic. Mr. Whigham's son has recently gained an open scholarship in St. Mary's Hospital.



MR. JAMES S. WHYTE.



MR. WILLIAM HOLT.



MR. R. L. WHIGHAM, PH.C.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Star and Garter Hotel on Wednesday evening, October 14, when Mr. W. Gowen Cross introduced a discussion on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, which was taken part in by the goodly company present. Mr. W. S. Glyn Jones attended, and replied to various questions, after which the meeting, with one dissentient, passed a vote of confidence in the Pharmaceutical Council.

Guildford Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held on October 7. The committee and Secretary (Mr. J. H. Mather) were re-elected, and Mr. Mather's name was also submitted to the Pharmaceutical Society for appointment as Divisional Secretary. The thanks of the Association were conveyed to Mr. Cowan, the member for the division, for attending the interview with Lord Crewe, on July 3, on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the Association Rooms, Hamilton Street, Birkenhead, on Thursday, October 8, Mr. A. E. Breeze in the chair. After the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer had been read and approved, the following officers for the session were elected : Mr. F. C. Cooling, President; Mr. H. O. Dutton, Rock Ferry, and Mr. W. Somerville, Liscard, Vice-Presidents; Mr. W. A. Wynne, Treasurer; and Mr. A. H. Ellithorne, Secretary. A committee, consisting of the officers, past officers, and Messrs. Boughen, Gordon, and Hollingworth, was also appointed.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

THE first meeting of the newly-elected Council was held at the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Church Street, Sheffield, on Wednesday evening, October 14, Mr. H. Antcliffe (the retiring President) in the chair. There were present Messrs. J. T. Appleton, Percy Carr, R. D. Douglas, Councillor A. R. Fox, F.L.S., J. G. Jackson, G. T. W. Newsholme, J.P., J. B. Pater, G. Squire, and B. Ellis. The principal business was the election of officers for the ensuing year, the results being as follows : President, Mr. Percy Carr; senior Vice-President, Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson; junior Vice-President, Mr. R. D. Douglas; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Bernard Ellis, 288 Ecclesall Road; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. George Squire; Auditors, Messrs. John Evans, F.I.C., and E. Wells Smith; Librarian, Mr. A. H. Culverhouse.



MR. PERCY CARR.

Dundee Chemists' Assistants' Association.

ON Friday evening, October 9, Mr. James S. Whyte, Arbroath (President of the Forfarshire Chemists' Association), gave the opening address to the members of this new Association at Mather's Hotel, Dundee. There was a large attendance, including several young ladies. Mr. Whyte was accompanied by Messrs. Chas. Kerr, John Anderson, John H. Thomson, and Wm. Cummings, Dundee. Mr. Pringle (the President) took the chair, and briefly introduced Mr. Whyte, who proceeded to say that he appreciated the honour of being invited to open their session, for he considered the inauguration of a new Association to be an important part of its history, and he offered all present a hearty welcome for thus showing their sympathy with them. Though this was neither the first nor second Association of its kind in Dundee, he hoped the present one would have a long and useful career. He himself had had a good deal of experience of such meetings, and he recommended them not to devote all the time to pure pharmacy; they should also consider the questions of business-hours, holidays, evening-classes, etc. Mr. Whyte proceeded to relate his experience in Glasgow many years ago. He was one of a deputation appointed to visit chemists' and doctors' shops in the East-end, with the view to earlier closing, and though they

met with little encouragement in that district, there was an improvement effected in others; while in a West of England town the Sunday hours were altered, to the advantage of the assistants. The chemists in Arbroath have now discontinued opening on Sunday mornings, and the relief is much appreciated. Mr. Whyte recalled an incident in connection with the half-holiday of his apprenticeship-days. It was successfully introduced, but quickly lost, on account of one youth getting tipsy, which proved to his employer that he was not capable of making a good use of his freedom. Every effort should be made to prolong the existence of the Association. Aberdeen chemists are able to make the proud boast that the Association is the oldest in the Kingdom. Be good students, he said, and remember you will be students all your life. Pharmacy is said to be in a transition state; but it has always been so, and will continue so. In concluding, he said pharmacists have been described as hybrids bearing the responsibility of professional men and doing the drudgery of workmen, but receiving the remuneration of neither. This is, of course, an exaggeration. Pharmacy is just like other callings, with their difficulties and rewards. Let us endeavour to maintain the good name of our honourable calling, and try to leave it better than we found it. The visitors were invited to speak, after which the Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Whyte for his address, which was heartily given.

Thames Valley Chemists' Association.

A JOINT MEETING of this Association with the Western Chemists' Association (of London) and the Guildford Chemists' Association was held at the Kingston Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, on Wednesday evening, October 14, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (President of the Thames Valley Association) in the chair. The meeting was well attended, among those present being Messrs. Woolcock, Harvey, Palmer, Evans, A. Higgs, J.P., Bowen, Evans, Parrott (of Thames Valley), Proctor, J. T. Barrett, C. T. Allen, Brown, Gulliver, Robinson (of the Western Association), Mr. J. Mather, J.P. (Guildford Association), and Misses Buchanan (President), Bedell (Secretary), and Renouf, of the Women Pharmacists' Association. Mr. Neathercoat, in opening the proceedings, remarked on the great pleasure it gave him to see the cordial spirit which pervaded the three Associations. The subject of the evening was the

PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE UNION.

Mr. W. F. Gulliver, its Chairman, explained its objects. He said there are many matters of great importance to the pharmaceutical community which cannot be taken up by the Pharmaceutical Society, such as attacks in the public Press or incorrect statements by public analysts. It is also the purpose of the Union to educate the general public in regard to chemists' qualifications, and to improve thereby the public estimation by printing and issuing pamphlets, to cultivate a closer co-operation with the medical profession, and endeavour to promote greater unity between chemists and the Pharmaceutical Society, and, if considered advisable by the members of the Union, to further social intercourse by establishing a club.

Mr. J. Mather, J.P. (Godalming), spoke on behalf of the Guildford Association. He thought something more could and ought to be done for the protection of chemists. As a staunch supporter of the Pharmaceutical Society he thought they should carry out the obligations imposed on them in the Charter of Incorporation. He had heard in different parts of the country of many complaints of the inactivity of the Society.

Mr. Allen also made a statement in regard to the objects of the Union, and was followed by Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Barrett was of Mr. Mather's opinion that the Society does not carry out the work it ought to, and questioned if the Union could do what was suggested.

Miss Buchanan thought the Union would be of great service to lady pharmacists by bringing to the notice of public institutions the pharmaceutical qualification as being far superior to the apothecaries' assistants' certificate.

Mr. Alfred Higgs referred to the Society's charter, and said that at the present moment chemists should be giving attention to pharmacy legislation in the House of Commons, and he would suggest that if the title of

"chemist" was lost the proposed title of "pharmacist" should only be used by those who are members of the Society.

Mr. Bunker thought the Union had big ideas which it was impossible to carry out owing to the apathy of the trade. Messrs. Proctor, Brown, and Windemer also spoke, and Messrs. Gulliver and Woolcock replied.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close at a late hour. Mr. Neathercoat mentioned that the first whist-drive takes place at Nuthall's Banqueting Hall on Wednesday, November 11, at 7 P.M.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE first meeting of the thirty-second session was held at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on October 8, the new President (Mr. R. Brittain) in the chair. Messrs. E. Thompson, A. E. Bland, J. H. Northey, A. Phillips, P. Phillips, O. Marlow, M. L. Daniels, F. W. Crossley-Holland, F. L. K. Loxley (Hon. Secretary), and two visitors were present when the proceedings commenced.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In this Mr. Brittain dealt with the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, taking it clause by clause, and the following summarises his views :

Clause I.—The poison schedule is a decided improvement inasmuch as it distinguishes between concentrated and attenuated forms of poisons.

Clause II.—In regard to horticultural and agricultural poisons, he, being the son of a farmer, could endorse the claim that the agriculturist experiences unnecessary difficulty in obtaining poisons, and he even said that human medicines should also be included. The village shopkeeper is as well qualified as, perhaps better than, the town chemist to have the wofaro of the villagers in his hands. His reputation is quite as jealously guarded, and he knows pretty soon if a village swain has been jilted or "Farmer Hayseed's" finances are awry, and is naturally suspicious when asked for a fresh supply of poison. Again, chemists frequently lack the spirit of commercialism and are seldom capitalists, and when an epidemic of potato-disease or sheep-scarb threatens, stocks of dressings and dips are rapidly depleted, and unnecessary delay is entailed. The only evil chemists have to fear from this clause is that the ironmonger or seedsman may be found the better man, and a licence granted where there ought to be no need.

Clause III.—(1) The exhibition of certificates enhances the value and adds to the personality of the qualified assistants. (2) The widows' clause is a remarkable confirmation of a concession to chemists, which it is desired to withhold from corporate bodies. He could not help thinking the Pharmaceutical Society would have been wiser and been more powerful to obstruct company development if they had cut this out earlier. (3) The title of "pharmacist" is a sop which he trusted all would be strong enough to reject, and not be suborned by such trivial concessions. (4) Chemists have done much to degrade the personal nature of their titles, and the leaders are bad sinners in that respect. Many *confrères*, owing to their pharisaical attitude, cannot see any virtue in the "drug-store manager," but the latter has obtained his position by his own ability, and the former are often the indifferent sons of able fathers, who have never seen the inside working of any business other than their own. Company trading is certainly a boon to the public, and many men of merit have been able by its provisions to establish businesses who would otherwise have been forced to remain mere assistants. He did not approve the granting of the title, but it is unreasonable, he said, to attempt to arrest business development in this direction.

Mr. Brittain expressed confidence in the Pharmaceutical Society and deprecated impertinent criticisms of that Society by non-members, which was practically "biting the hand that feeds them," and quoted Mr. Woolcock's history in support of this. In concluding, Mr. Brittain said he looked forward to a good session, and hoped the younger members would take up the work of the Association, which offers valuable opportunities of developing that confidence and unconstrained deportment which make it a pleasure to associate with one's fellow-men.

In discussing the address, Mr. Crossley-Holland said the difficulty of obtaining poisons does not apply to seven-eighths of England, but only to particular scattered districts. The village shopkeeper should not be allowed to sell poisons, since he could not practice the perception and deduction of the chemist. Chemists are now awakening, and with few exceptions they are business-men.

The President, in reply to Mr. Thompson, said that the

particular districts are the only ones the Bill professes to remedy. In the special instance mentioned there was no medical or veterinary practitioner or chemist nearer than five miles. There was always a stiffness between the educated chemist and the bluff farmer, the reverse being the case with the seedsman, who attends the market to push the sale of horticultural preparations. Compulsory spraying and dipping renders the pushing of the sale of poisons a necessary procedure. If excessive latitude be given to poison-sellers, a few cases of poisoning would result in a reversion to the chemist.

Mr. Holland said rather than allow encroaching upon the rights of the chemist, he would suggest that the St. John's Ambulance men should have a medicine-chest in the villages where there is no chemist.

Stockport Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on October 7. There was a good muster, including the President (Mr. J. Nicholson), Messrs. Bowden, Dodge, Reach, Westerman, Wilson, and Orrell. Mr. W. P. Orrell was recommended for reappointment as divisional secretary for the ensuing year. Two new members, Mr. A. Crossley and Mr. E. G. Thompson, were elected. It was decided to hold a social on November 4, details to be decided by the Executive Committee. Mr. T. K. Westerman then read a paper on the Poison and Pharmacy Bill, and a good discussion followed, as a result of which it was felt that the session has started well.

Teesside Chemists' Association.

The annual general meeting of the members was held in the Grand Hotel, Middlesbrough, on Wednesday evening, October 8, Mr. T. Brayshay (retiring President) in the chair.

The report of the Secretary (Mr. W. T. Coltman) showed the Association to be in a flourishing state. Sixteen meetings were held during the session 1907-8. The Treasurer reported a balance in hand of 9^l. 2^s. 9^d., with a membership of thirty-one. The Secretary's report and the balance-sheet were ordered to be printed and circulated among the members.

THE FEDERATION.—A motion that the subscription to the Federation of Local Associations be discontinued was lost. Several rules were considered and amended.

The following officers were appointed : Mr. J. C. Thompson, Middlesbrough, President; Mr. W. Finlayson, Stockton-on-Tees, Vice-President; Messrs. W. T. Coltman, Middlesbrough, and J. Gregory, Stockton-on-Tees, Secretaries; Mr. W. R. Brackenbury, Treasurer; Mr. Ellison, auditor; Messrs. Hornsby, Lee, Brayshay, and Mossom, members of Executive.

A vote of condolence was passed with Mr. Arthur Salmon on the loss of his father-in-law, and of congratulation to Mr. E. Gregory on his marriage. A very warm vote of thanks was passed to Mr. T. Brayshay, the retiring President, who had, during his year of office, thrown himself into the work of the Association with a commendable readiness and energy that would shame many a younger man.

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association.

The annual meeting was held at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, on Thursday evening, October 8, Mr. C. A. Critchley presiding over a large attendance.

THE FINANCIAL REPORT, presented by Mr. E. Highton (Treasurer), showed a deficit of 28^s., the expenditure having been exceptionally heavy. Mr. Grimshaw moved and Mr. Standen (Darwen) seconded that the accounts be accepted, and this was carried.

THE PAST SESSION.—Mr. Critchley said 1907-8 had been a very successful and eventful year in the life of their Association. They had had instructive lectures, and the social element had not been neglected. They sent delegates to a meeting at Preston attended by officers of the Pharmaceutical Society at which the appointment of an organising secretary was discussed. There had also been a crisis in the Association. It was, all would admit, a rather unpleasant interlude, but the sooner it was forgotten the better it would be. There had of late been a feeling that they should have two separate Associations in Blackburn—one for retail and the other for wholesale. Personally he

did not think such a scheme would be advantageous, the extent of the trade and the district not permitting of it. Still, it was for them to decide. It was not too late to try the proposal. Dissatisfaction had also been expressed in some quarters at the way the Association had been conducted. It was alleged they had neglected the business side and erred too much on the social side. But events which had taken place during the year gave a contrary view. The Association had a scheme on foot for presenting prizes to chemists' apprentices. Everything was now ready to launch the proposal, and a wholesale firm had offered an award of a suitable character.

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.—Mr. R. Lord Gifford asked if it had been definitely decided to accept the firm's offer.—The President : Yes, we decided that some time ago.—Mr. Gifford said he objected to the proposal on principle. He regarded it as a system of proprietary houses exploiting Associations. Let them give prizes by all means, but was it worth their while to follow this course for eighteen shillings or so—the value of the suggested prize? No, he considered the practice was a degrading and injurious one; it threw them into the hands of these houses. In other words it was exploitation by the wholesale houses. He would like to have the question decided on its merits.—The President replied that the matter could be deferred and decided later on.—Mr. Grimshaw : Could the Association not buy a prize? Mr. Gifford : Yes, and then efforts would be creditable in every way.—The President : Very well; the committee can deal with the question. The subject was then deferred.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARY.—Mr. E. Highton was re-elected to this office on the proposition of Mr. Lomax, seconded by Mr. Grimshaw.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.—Mr. John Rennie (Secretary) thanked the members on behalf of himself, his fellow-officers, and the committee for the support they had accorded in the past. By rule, no officer could hold office for more than two years, and they would retire this year on that account. Fortunately, or unfortunately, during their period of office they, as the young blood, had, perhaps, kicked over their traces. (Laughter.) It was rather regrettable and it occurred at a time when they ought to be more unanimous in support of, and adding strength to, pharmacy. However, the young officers had concluded their term, and he trusted they would give support to the Executive now they were out of office, and would show to the country that the North-East Lancashire Association was still alive and ready to assert itself in the cause of pharmacy if need be. (Hear, hear.) Mr. R. L. Gifford moved a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, who, he said, had done their duty in the same manner as their predecessors with the interests of the Association paramount. Alderman Shorrock seconded the resolution, and it was carried. Mr. Critchley responded. The following officers were appointed : Mr. W. Holt President; Alderman Shorrock (Darwen) and Mr. Daniel Yates Vice-Presidents; Mr. C. Critchley Treasurer (in succession to Mr. E. Highton); Mr. E. Raine Secretary (in succession to Mr. J. Rennie); and committee, consisting of Messrs. J. D. Openshaw, John Lucas, J. Walmsley (Darwen), James Gifford, W. Standen (Darwen), and E. Highton, with all the officers.

NEW RULES.—The President said it had been thought advisable to frame rules for the government of the Association, and this was left in the hands of the Executive.

A special general meeting was held at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, on Tuesday evening, October 13, Mr. Holt (President) in the chair. There was a large attendance.

The meeting was private, but a report was subsequently supplied in which it was stated that the President had written thanking the Association for the honour conferred on him, and Mr. D. Yates declined to act as Vice-President.

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

The Secretary read correspondence between the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society and himself on this subject. On October 6 Mr. Bremridge forwarded a report on the Parliamentary situation as presented to the last Council-meeting, and suggested it would be advisable that the Association should meet Mr. Glyn Jones and one of the Society's officials in the near future, before arriving at any

decision. In a second letter Mr. Bremridge wrote that Mr. Gifford was reported to have made statements at one of the meetings which could be contravened, and he appealed to their sense of fairness, and suggested that if the subject was to be discussed it would be well to hear both sides before coming to a decision. He asked that the Association would suggest a date to hear the Council's side of the question. In reply to that he (Mr. Rennie) wrote that they quite appreciated the Council's position, and the question whether Mr. Glyn Jones should be heard or not would be submitted to the meeting.—The President said he had no wish to hear Mr. Glyn Jones. He thought they fully understood the question, and they had no need for the opinions of an official on a matter which they had been considering for years. His mind was quite made up that they were not getting in the Bill what they had a right to expect.—Mr. E. Highton proposed, and Mr. W. H. Grimshaw seconded:

That this Association fully understands the Parliamentary situation, and therefore do not propose to hear the Parliamentary Secretary.

Mr. R. Lord Gifford then addressed the meeting, and, taking the Bill as the basis of his comments, said the objectionable clauses were the second and the third. His remarks were chiefly confined to that part of the third clause which deals with the title. He reviewed the position, and submitted that the title is given away, saying that the Bill is a companies' rather than a pharmacy Bill. If the companies were strong enough now to dictate the nature of this Bill, they would inevitably be sufficiently strong in the future to dictate pharmaceutical policy and conditions. The presentation of a statutory status to companies would dignify them and magnify their importance, and undoubtedly would result in their commanding all the best business, while the small man, the ordinary pharmacist, who was the man the Legislature had in mind, would be left to scrape along as best he could. In point of fact, the qualification would become one for service with companies. Mr. Snowden, M.P., advised them to get the Bill blocked at once in order to gain time to allow of action by the Association. Mr. Gifford proceeded to complain strongly of his position on the Council, claiming to have conscientiously endeavoured to carry out his responsibilities to chemists and druggists, but every proposal he made was thwarted by some means or other. Questions were not allowed to be dealt with unless one was strong enough to force the hands of the authorities. Manifestly there was a power behind the throne which could only be moved by force, as witness the result of the agitation years ago on the titles question, that for the appointment of an organising secretary, and the inexplicable change of attitude respecting pharmacy legislation. Less than twelve months ago the Council almost unanimously condemned the idea of a qualified directorate as absurd; to-day, with less unanimity, they declared that to be the salvation of the situation. It was practically evident that if they were to have legislation at all it was to be legislation that was satisfactory to and dictated by limited liability companies.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Rennie, who said that the title of "pharmacist," which the Bill proposed to give them, would do chemists no good.—Mr. Highton could not understand the policy of the Council being so materially altered in such a short space of time. After other remarks and an explanation by Mr. Gifford about the rest of the Bill, on the motion of Mr. Jepson, seconded by Mr. Pickup, sen., it was unanimously resolved

That this Association is dissatisfied with the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill even if the requirements of the Society are satisfied.

It was further resolved, on the motion of Mr. Walmsley, seconded by the President, that Mr. Gifford be authorised to consult Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., as to the line of action to be followed.

THE lady was resting in a lonely lane in Cumberland, and there approached three men, who also decided to sit down and refresh themselves. From her place of concealment—for it was nightfall—she heard one say he took office furniture for a livelihood; a second that although he was studying to be a poisoner he frequently took animals; the third avowed, in cold blood, that he took babies. The lady raised an alarm; the trio were apprehended, and proved to be two photographers and a chemist's assistant on holiday.

Festivities.

Whist-drive.

THE Oldham Pharmaceutical Association opened the session on October 13 with a whist-drive at the Oriental Café, Church Terrace, Oldham. There was a large attendance, the President (Mr. Charles Gartside) acting as Chairman. The prizes, which were distributed by the President, were as follows:—Ladies: Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. W. Yates. Gentlemen: Mr. W. Gartside and Mr. H. Bagshaw. The President then drew special attention to the papers which are to be given before the Association during the session, and appealed for the support of the members. Mr. Lever (Shaw), on behalf of the guests, thanked the Association for the pleasant evening, and Mr. Baker was asked to arrange for another whist-drive, to be held later in the session.

West Ham Chemists' Association.

THE second annual whist-drive took place at the Alexandra Hotel, High Street, Stratford, on October 8. There was a good attendance of members and friends. Play commenced soon after eight o'clock and continued till eleven. In an interval light refreshments were served. Prizes were awarded as follows:—Ladies: 1st, a lady's companion, Mrs. Harold Mitchell; 2nd, a Vanity bag, Mrs. Councillor Hurry; 3rd, a hat-pin stand, Mrs. H. Reveley. Gentlemen: 1st, a Waterman fountain-pen, Mr. T. Morgan; 2nd, a leather letter-case, Mr. P. Morgan; 3rd, a letter-rack, Mr. E. James. The prizes were presented to the winners by Mrs. W. R. Barnes, wife of the President. Mr. J. H. Matthews (Vice-President) was master of ceremonies, and the evening was most enjoyable.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

A CONVERSAZIONE inaugurating the new session was held at the Whitworth Institute on Wednesday evening, October 14. Mr. George S. Woolley (President) received the guests. The Sculpture and Picture Galleries were open, and as they contain some of the finest water-colours, oil-paintings, and engravings in the country, the guests were charmed with what they saw. After refreshments had been served, a musical entertainment was given, among the artistes being Mrs. Breese, wife of Mr. J. S. Breese, Ph.C.; Miss A. C. Hughes, daughter of Mr. W. Griffiths Hughes; Miss Lane, daughter of Mr. Lane (Messrs. Woolleys); and Mr. J. H. Franklin, Ph.C. The programme of the proceedings, which was very tastefully designed, contained two reproductions of pictures from the Gallery—viz., Blake's illustration of Milton's "Hymn of the Nativity," and a copy of the water-colour painting "Saint Agatha's Abbey," by Turner.

Western Chemists' Association.

THE Association commenced the new session with a reunion and social evening at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., on October 9. The company present numbered about eighty, among whom were Mr. R. L. Whigham (President) and Mrs. Whigham, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gulliver, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Neathercoat (Thames Valley Chemists' Association) and Miss Jackson, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Proctor, Dr. W. H. Martindale, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. U. Woolcock, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. I. Philp, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown, Messrs. Schollar, Wilkinson, Salter, and Barrett. The proceedings opened with a pianoforte solo by Miss Proctor, deputy for Mr. Roland Henry. The President then gave a brief address of welcome, in which he alluded to the close alliance during the past session with the Thames Valley Association. He invited the members to reciprocate the visit and attend the meeting at Kingston-on-Thames on October 14 to hear Mr. W. F. Gulliver, supported by Mr. C. T. Allen, on the "Pharmaceutical Defence Union." After paying a graceful acknowledgment to the work of his predecessor, Dr. W. H. Martindale, Mr. Whigham said he hoped the fourth migration of the Association in the eighteen years would be from good to better, and all would have an enjoyable evening. The entertainment then proceeded. It consisted chiefly of lantern-lectures, and three of the four down were given. That entitled "Continental" was by Mr. W. L. Howie, and comprised examples of "ice

architecture" in the Swiss Alps, interest in them being maintained by Mr. Howie's pointed remarks. The slide exhibit by Mr. G. Trotman, F.R.A.S., was called "Waltham Abbey," but the lecturer made a tour of many ecclesiastical edifices in illustrating the development of arches and capitals between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. The slides were splendid, but the lecture was so prolonged as to become tedious. Mr. Proctor illustrated "The Life of Queen Victoria." Mr. Sydney Jamieson and Miss Emily Rasey contributed songs and a duet which were enjoyable, while Mr. Roland Henry supplied humour in his musical sketches.

St. Vincent Association.

THE members of this Association of representatives of medical, surgical, chemical, and allied trades held their annual dinner at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., on October 8. Mr. George Back was in the chair, and among those present were Drs. A. Lindow, H. Nelson Hardy, Laws, Edmunds, and P. Nichol, Messrs. Harry Hickey, Sydney Jamieson, H. A. Wilson, R. McAley, P. Cheetham, G. White Taylor, and J. Pinto Nash (Parke, Davis & Co.), Messrs. L. Cooper, G. Parrott, J. A. R. Hilton, W. H. Izod, and F. Beale (Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co.), Messrs. Louis Verdier and Oliver R. Wardley (Findlater & Co.), Messrs. G. Duncan Bowie, H. Osborne Reilly, and W. J. Turner (Duncan, Flockhart & Co.), Mr. A. E. Braid (Medical Supply Association), Mr. W. Woodruff (Stern & Co.), Mr. F. W. Abbott (G. Van Abbott & Sons), Mr. G. H. Zeal, Mr. E. Scholl (Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Ltd.), Mr. H. E. Marsh (Bailliére, Tindall & Cox), Mr. Arthur Milner (J. B. Lippincott Co.), Mr. H. Huxley Mason (Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co.), Mr. Lionel Cannar (Harrison & Waide), Mr. H. N. Davidge, Mr. G. A. Hamilton (A. & M. Zimmerman), Mr. W. A. Puttock (Grape Juice Co.), Mr. W. G. Higgins (Thomas Christy & Co.), Mr. J. R. Collins, Mr. W. Brummitt (F. A. Rogers), Mr. W. Balls (Keen, Robinson & Co.), Mr. G. S. Stone (Maltine Co.), Mr. J. Merryweather (Oppenheimer Son & Co.), Mr. R. E. Shepherd (Manhu Food Co.), Mr. W. Daniel (Bassis Bros. & Stevenson), and Mr. G. H. Peters (Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.).

After a pleasant dinner a few speeches were made, the proceedings being interspersed with music. The Chairman proposed the toast of "Success to the Association," mentioning that the membership is now over 200. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. R. Bailey) replied, and mentioned that it is proposed to form branches of the Association in Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham. Mr. Guy Elliston (British Medical Association) and Mr. Norman Flack (London Medical Exhibition) replied to the toast of "The Visitors," the former mentioning that the unsatisfactory position of the Sheffield Exhibition on the occasion of the visit of the British Medical Association was unavoidable. For the Exhibition at the Belfast meeting next year a hall has been engaged adjoining that in which the meetings are held—an announcement which was greeted with loud cheers. The musical programme was under the direction of Mr. Sydney Jamieson, and was excellent.

Trade Notes.

FICOLAX. the new concentrated laxative, which has been introduced by the Ficolax Co., 64 Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E., has been placed on the P.A.T.A. list. It is going well, we understand.

B.P.C. PHOTOGRAPHS.—Mr. John Cleworth, 56 Ducie Street, Manchester, informs us that he will send copies of the photographs he took during the Aberdeen Conference to any chemist, at 1s. each, post free.

MESSRS. BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS, LTD., Farringdon Works, Shoe Lane, E.C., will, at the Brewers' Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall next week, exhibit their patent "Revolver" automatic emulsifying-machine in combination with Shears' patent mulser and other apparatus of interest.

"Do You Know," queries Mr. A. B. Hickisson, "that John Bond's Crystal Palace marking-ink was the first to

be placed on the P.A.T.A. list?" We do; and Mr. Hickisson, whose headquarters are 75 Southgate Road, London, N., invites the co-operation of retailers in making a leading line of the ink.

INDUSTRIAL MERIT.—The following firms make special announcements in our advertising pages this week regarding the honours which have been awarded to their products by the Superior Jury of the Franco-British Exhibition : Messrs. H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd.; Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; J. & J. Colman; J. Crosfield & Co., Ltd. (Erasmic Soap); Fumouze & Cie.; Howards & Sons, Ltd.; and T. & H. Smith, Ltd.

"**EVERYDAY DENTISTRY**" is the title of a book written by Mr. F. C. Wardale, M.P.S., and published at 3s. 6d. by Messrs. Wardale & Co., dental mechanics, East Ham, London, E. It gives concise information as to the fitting of artificial teeth, there being in the course of twelve chapters instructions on how to prepare the mouth, how to take impressions, the bite, how to fit cases, and other details which are likely to be of service to many chemists.

LAYMOR MEAL.—Spratt's Patent, Ltd., 24 and 25 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., have brought out a new poultry food—Laymor. It is a combination of meat, meal, and spice calculated to supply the necessary albuminoids and nitrogenous matter required for the production of eggs. This is the time of the year when a food of this kind can be profitably introduced to customers, and chemists should obtain particulars and samples from the company without delay.

LANTERNIST'S POCKET-BOOK.—Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Ltd., Camera House, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C., have prepared a new edition of the "Primus Laternist's Pocket-book" for the coming season. This is a useful little publication which sells at 6d., and has diary space for engagements as well as information regarding electric lighting and currents, lantern distance tables, capacity of gas bottles, etc. There is a directory of dealers at the end of the book.

A PRETTY CALENDAR FOR 1909 is before us. It is of the easel type, covered with leather, and the upper half is devoted to slip-in monthly calendars, clearly printed in red and black. The lower half contains (1) nine words about the nursery-soap—Wright's; and (2) the name, designation, and address of a chemist. It is just the thing to put on a desk or mantel-shelf, and Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark Street, London, S.E., will be glad to hear from any chemist who can do with a supply of them.

MESSRS. JOHN J. GRIFFIN & SONS, LTD., Kingsway, London, W.C., have taken up the agency for the Brunnen extraction-apparatus, and it may be inspected at their premises. The apparatus is substantially a pressure percolator, and it is stated that two extractions with menstruum suffice for most drugs which are used in making such preparations as fluid extracts and tinctures. The apparatus can also be employed for washing precipitates and for filtering under pressure. The smallest size holds 5 lb. of marc and an equal volume of water. It occupies little floor-space.

A MODEL FACTORY.—Messrs. Schimmel & Co., the well-known essential-oil manufacturers, have published a neat little book giving an interesting and terse description of their offices and factories at Miltitz, near Leipzig, which were erected in 1900. The principal departments of their business are each dealt with briefly and succinctly, while the many illustrations, which include the general offices, printing department, engine-room, boiler-house, manufacturing building, serum-department, etc., give an adequate idea of the extent and scope of the business. Not the least interesting section is that comprising the model village and institutions for social welfare—features which have done much to solve the problem of efficient workmen.

CHINESE BETEL-NUTS.—Betel-nuts always constitute a considerable item of the exports from Kiungehow, and the quantity shipped shows little variation. They are produced mainly in the Lov Hui district, one of the few places where this article, which is in universal use throughout the Chinese Empire, is grown. The exports from Kiungchow (Hoiohow) during 1907 amounted to 18,165 ewt., valued at 14,771l., against 18,885 ewt., valued at 20,625l., in 1906.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., October 15.

THE more cheerful business tone which has lately prevailed has given place to one of extreme quiet this week, judging from the expressions of dissatisfaction. Several interesting and important changes have, however, occurred, the leading one being an advance of 2d. per pf. gal. in British rectified spirit, this being due to the higher price of maize, the close control among distillers, and the absence of German competition. As the result of an arrangement between British and foreign makers of bichromate of potash the discount has been greatly reduced, and a further advance is not out of the question. Nitrate of soda is easier, and Cornish arsenic is offered at very low rates. Tannic acid and permanganate of potash are also easier. China crude camphor is lower, but refined Japanese slabs are the turn better. Quinine is steady but quiet. Among crude drugs, essential oils, etc., there are few changes. Annatto-seed is very scarce. Cascara sagrada is quiet. Chamomiles are a shade better. Cubebes have been sold at extreme rates, being very scarce. Honey is very dear, and rising prices have to be paid as the cheaper lots become absorbed. Cassia and spike lavender oils are cheaper. Seneca and quillaia are firmer. Chillies are dearer, and pimento is easier. Sarsaparilla is now plentiful. Turpentine is dearer, but terebene has been reduced. The table below summarises the chief movements :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lewer
Chillies	Benzols	Arsenie	Potash
Potash	Chamomiles	Camphor	permang.
bichrom.	Cubebes	(China er.)	Spike lavender
Senega	Quillaia	Crocosote	oil
Spirit, rectified	Tragacanth	Pimento	Tannic acid
(English)		Soda nitrate	
Turpentine		Terebene	

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, October 13:—Business in drugs is fair. Opium is 10c. lower at \$4.40 per lb. for druggists; cascara sagrada is 1c. easier at 9c. per lb.; senega is firm at 7c.; peppermint oil in tins is steadier at \$1.40 per lb.; mandrake root is firm at 7c.; copaiba is lower at 40c. for Central and South American and at 50c. for Para; hydrastis is quiet at \$1.95.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general tone of the heavy chemical market shows little change, and business at all the main centres is somewhat on the quiet side. Contracts for next year for main products are receiving more attention and are quietly going through at full prices, though buyers seem longer than usual in definitely closing. Values for the most part are steady, and any concessions made are merely of a nominal character.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is somewhat firmer, and there has been fairly full demand experienced. As regards next year little interest is being shown, since makers continue to hold out for higher prices and buyers are averse to paying such. Present nearest figures are: Beckton, October-December, 11l. 15s.; Beckton terms, 11l. 5s. to 11l. 7s. 6d.; London, 11l. 5s. to 11l. 7s. 6d.; Leith, 11l. 10s.; and January-June delivery, 11l. 17s. 6d.; Hull, 11l. 5s. to 11l. 6s. 3d.

BICHROMATE OF POTASH AND SODA have by general arrangement been advanced and now stand: Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3½d. per lb., less 2½ per cent., and export 3½d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow; bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 3d. per lb., less 2½ per cent., and export 2½d. per lb. net f.o.b. Glasgow.

ZINC SALTS continue to move steadily at unaltered figures. Zinc sulphate crystals 6l. 15s. to 7l. per ton, and zinc chloride solution 100° Tw. 6l. 2s. 6d. to 6l. 7s. 6d. per ton.

MAGNESIUM SALTS maintain a fairly steady tone without pressure. Sulphate 60s. to 62s. 6d. per ton, chloride 67s. 6d. to 70s. per ton, and carbonate 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt.

RECOVERED SULPHUR meets with steady inquiry and is firm at 5l. to 5l. 5s. per ton in bags free on rails.

ACIDS are in about customary consumptive demand and prices are if anything on the steadier side. Nitric 84° Tw. 16l. 10s. to 17l. per ton, and 80° Tw. 15l. to 15l. 10s. per ton; sulphuric acid 168° Tw. 60s. to 62s. 6d. per ton, and 150° Tw. 30s. to 32s. 6d. per ton, all naked; hydrochloric acid 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per bottle.

GREEN COPPERAS maintains a very steady tone and is in fair request for both home and export. Best Lancashire makes 50s. to 52s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool, and Welsh 17s. 6d. to 20s. per ton free on rails in bulk.

Manchester Chemical-market.

Manchester, October 14.

The main feature of the spot market has been the serious drop in acetate of lime, which became more pronounced as the week advanced. Grey 80 per cent. is being offered as low as 9½ per ton, but brown is not so greatly affected, and is quoted 6d. to 6l. 5s. per ton Manchester. Acetic acid, 25 and 40 per cent., 7s. 9d. to 11s. 6d. per cwt., and glacial acetic 35l. per ton. Phosphorus, yellow and red, is quoted 1s. 5d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. Aniline oil is quiet at 5½d. per lb. for pure, and salt 5d. Calcium chloride 2l. 2s. 6d. per ton. Bicarbonate of soda is rather lower, but there is more inquiry for carbonate and caustic potash. Acetate of lead is dull. Acids show little change. For prompt, oxalic ranges from 3d. to 3½d., but 3d. per lb. is quoted for delivery over 1909, United Kingdom. Prussiate of soda is dearer at 3½d. Coal-tar products are fairly steady. Benzols are dearer at 7d. to 7½d. for 50's on spot; 90's unchanged. Crude carbolic acid rather lower. Creosote is easier at 2½d. to 2½d.; solvent wood naphtha (white colourless), 2s. 3d.; miscible, 60 per cent., 2s. 6d. Drysalteries are dull and unchanged. In fixed oils there is little doing owing to the cotton strike.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

ANTIMONY.—For some time there has been little demand for crude. Spot (Hamburg) for prompt delivery is quoted 33 kilos, and to arrive 30m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR.—The Hamburg market is quieter, and quotations for China raw have fallen to 160s. per cwt. German bells in secondhands are offered at 4.25m. to 4.20m., according to quantity.

CEVADILLA.—The new crop is expected from Venezuela, and it ought to be already possible to obtain parcels for shipment. Dealers are consequently inclined to accept lower offers for local (Hamburg) stocks.

CITRIC ACID.—There is more demand, and spot (Hamburg) acid is not obtainable below 2.70m. per kilo., while delivery over 1909 costs 2.75m. per kilo.

COPPER, SULPHATE.—Prices remain at the low level of 41m. to 42m. per 100 kilos. The market is dull, corresponding to similar conditions in the metal market, and consumers evince little inclination to buy.

DEXTRIN.—The warm sunny weather which has prevailed of late ought to benefit the potato crops. As prospects seem favourable only immediate needs are covered, although quotations for dextrin have already declined to 27m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT.—In consequence of increased demand the market has become still firmer, and Russian ex-warehouse (Hamburg) is no longer obtainable below 2.35m. per kilo. Nothing definite is known as to the new crop, but there are indications that it will be small. New crop from Spain costs 2.50m. per kilo. c.i.f. Hamburg and old is still obtainable at 2.45m. per kilo.

ETHER (SULPHURIC).—The price of spirit was reduced at the beginning of the new season, and even before that there were lower quotations for sulphuric ether. Great uncertainty still prevails with regard to the future course of spirit, and consequently consumers are only covering their immediate needs.

FENNEL-SEED.—The first deliveries of new crop have been effected, quotations being from 65m. to 80m. per 100 kilos, according to quality, though in course of time prices will no doubt be somewhat lower. The fennel already received was of good green quality. As yet no definite estimate can be formed as to the result of the crop.

POTASH PRUSSIATE (YELLOW).—The lowest price-level has probably been reached, with 90m. per 100 kilos. for original

casks. Business is very brisk, and most makers have disposed of their production until the end of the year. Consumers incur no risk in covering for a considerable period.

PLATINUM.—Russian platinum makers are agitating for the Government to fix a minimum price of 21,000 roubles per pood for platinum of 83 per cent. quality.

QUILLIA.—Business is brisker owing to the increased demand for cut; and, as only small quantities are offered in the various markets, holders were easily able to obtain higher prices. Quotations have advanced by about 10 per cent. within the last fortnight. Cut bark costs 62m. to 65m., but will probably go higher.

STRYCHNINE.—For some months the demand has been strictly limited, and in consequence of increased offers on the part of the makers prices have declined. Quotations are no longer uniform, but vary with each transaction.

SUGAR OF MILK.—At the beginning of October German makers reduced prices by 3m. per 100 kilos. This should to some extent counteract the lower offers from secondhands which for the most part consist of foreign makers.

TERPIN HYDRATE.—The reduction in price may probably be attributed to the decline in turpentine. Present quotation is about 160m. per 100 kilos.

THYMOL.—The present low-price level may be attributed to the sharp competition and to the inadequate demand. Present quotation is 14m. per kilo, for large quantities: this decline hardly justified in view of the price of raw material.

ACID, TANNIC has been reduced $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. to 1s. 10d.

ALCOHOL.—The British distillers have advanced the price of spirit vini. rect. by 2d. per proof gallon, and now quote 12s. 6d. for contract quantities. In spite of this advance there seems to be little prospect of German potato-spirit being able to compete, the price still being above the parity of English grain-spirit. The new "Spirit Trust" in Germany, which recently took over the old "Centrale," is at present more concerned with adjusting its own affairs and awaiting the Government proposals in regard to taxation.

ALOES.—The *Briton* from Algoa Bay has brought 18 packages, and from Mossel Bay 20 packages; and 50 cases of Curaçao have also arrived from New York. About 100 large Curaçao old-fashioned gourds have arrived, part consisting of fine liver, which are likely to meet with a ready demand.

AMERICAN DRUGS.—The following are a few current quotations for barks, herbs, roots, etc., on c.i.f. terms to arrive: *Barks*.—Bayberry 27s. per cwt., black haw of root 6d. to 7d. per lb., euonymus 1s. 2d., sassafras 6d. to 7d., wahoo 1s. 2d., wild cherry 3½d. to 5d., and witch-hazel 2d. to 2½d. per lb. *Herbs*.—Grindelia robusta 5½d. and lobelia 3½d., damiana leaves 4½d. to 5½d. *Roots*.—Elecampsane 4½d., gelsemium 3½d., golden seal (hydrastis) 8s., culvers 7½d., mandrake 36s., blood-root 5d., Honduras sarsaparilla 1s. 9d. and Mexican 4½d. to 4¾d.

ANNATTO-SEED remains very scarce and wanted; 4½d. appears to have been the last price paid.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 50 barrels of fair manufacturing St. Vincent were bought in at 2d.

ARSENIC.—Best white powdered Cornish is quoted 15s. per cwt.

BALSAM, CANADA, in tins in cases is quoted 3s. per lb. e.i.f. to arrive.

BENZOIN.—The 26 cases Sumatra offered at last week's auction have since been sold at 6l. 5s. per cwt.

CAFFEINE.—To-day it is stated that the only outside maker (the Bremen Caffein Co.) has joined the syndicate of makers, and in consequence the small lots which were offered at below the official rates have been disposed of. Makers quote from 12s. to 13s. for the pure cryst and from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. for B.P. citrate, according to quantity.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Quotations are easier, crude China offering at 150s. per cwt., either on the spot or for shipment, but no business is reported.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Further arrival business has been done in Japanese 2½-lb. slabs for November-January shipment at 1s. 5½d. c.i.f., but subsequently 1s. 5½d. c.i.f. was paid for 50 cases for December-January shipment. There is a fair inquiry for slabs on the spot, but they are now scarce: 1s. 7d. was the last price paid. It is said that one or two factories of synthetic camphor have temporarily closed down on account of the present low values.

CANTHARIDES.—Small sales of Chinese, ex last week's auction, have been made at 1s. 2d. per lb. New Russian flies are offered, to arrive, at the firmer prices quoted last week, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. c.i.f.

CAPSICUMS.—Steady in auction, 270 bags of Japanese being offered and sold without reserve at from 22s. to 22s. 6d. for medium, stalky red.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Quiet. The position is still regarded as one of strength in several quarters, in view of the continued reports from the Pacific coast regarding the light peel. On the spot a limited quantity is obtainable at 40s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt., and for arrival the value is about 41s. 6d. c.i.f., but considering there are ample stocks in London the latter price is of little interest at the moment.

CHAMOMILES.—Now that the Belgian crop is at an end prices are inclined to be firmer, as growers and dealers are enabled to form a more adequate idea as to the position. Prices range from 37s. to 45s. per cwt. c.i.f. as to quality.

CHILIES.—At auction 213 bales of mixed Mombasa and Zanzibar were bought in at from 33s. to 35s. for ordinary to good. Privately a large business has been done at dearer rates, including Mombasa at from 29s. 6d. to 32s.

CHIRETTA.—Sales of fair quality, ex auction, have been made at 2½d. per lb.

CINCHONA.—The usual monthly sale due to be held in London this week was abandoned.

CLOVES.—At auction 58 bales of Zanzibar were bought in at 5½d. to 5½d. for dark to fair, and a few cases of Penang at 11d. for fair picked. On the spot small sales of fair Zanzibar have been made at 5½d. Privately the delivery market for Zanzibar is easier, the sales including January-March at 5½d., and for January-March shipment 5d. c.i.f. d/w. has been paid.

COCAINE.—It is stated that about 2,500 oz. have now been cleared off the second-hand market as the result of urgent orders within the past fortnight, so that stocks have been very much reduced. It is possible to buy hydrochloride at 7s. 2d. less 5 per cent. from second-hands.

CUEEB.—Remain very scarce on the spot, with small sales at 75s. per cwt., being dearer. Spot supplies are now in extremely small compass, and 80s. is wanted.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Small sales of good reboiled lump, ex last week's auction, have been made at 11l. per cwt.

GALANGAL.—The exports from Kiungchow during 1907 amounted to 18,318 cwt., valued at 3,273l., as compared with 17,260 cwt., valued at 4,760l., in 1906. Galangal, although appearing regularly on the list of exports from Hainan, is not a product of the island, being cultivated in the Hainan district on the mainland and brought over for transhipment to Hong-Kong.

GALLS.—A small business has been done in Persian blue on the spot at 60s. to 61s., and for October-November shipment up to 61s. has been paid, at which price there are buyers, but sellers wait further news from Bagdad. Small spot sales of China have been made at 47s. 6d., and for January-February shipment 41s. 6d. c.i.f. has been paid for 100 cases.

GAMBOGE.—Small sales of good Siam pipe have been made at 15l. 15s. per cwt.

GINGER.—At auction 87 bags and 85 barrels of Jamaica were offered, of which about 50 sold at irregular but steady prices, including good common at from 52s. to 54s. and good at 58s. to 62s. Washed rough Cochin was bought in at 35s.

GUM ARABIC.—Soudan sorts remain steady, with sales of fair hard-hard at from 35s. to 36s. per cwt. East Indian gums continue very quiet. New No. 1 Ghatti is offered at 31s. and No. 2 at 17s. Aden remains extremely scarce. Senegal (Bas de Fleuve) is offered at 31s. f.o.b. Bordeaux. In so-called Persian insoluble gum a good business has been done up to 14s. for fair ordinary sorts; stocks of pale, picked amber are small, with buyers at 20s. per cwt.

HONEY.—Practically all descriptions remain scarce, and higher rates have to be paid, as the cheaper sellers are being cleared out; this especially applies to Jamaica and Chilean. Californian can be bought at about 45s. on the spot.

IPECACUANHA.—In rather better demand. Matto Grosso is offering at from 5s. to 5s. 2d. for ordinary to good, and for Cartagena holders are asking an advance of 2d., no good quality being obtainable below 4s. 6d. All the Johore has now been cleared off the market from first hands. The receipts of this description so far this year have only been 80 packages, compared with 245 packages for the whole of 1907. Of Matto Grosso 15 bales have arrived, and also 5 of Cartagena.

MACE.—West Indian at auction was steady, 20 packages being offered, of which half sold at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. for fair, at 1s. 2d. for good broken, and 11d. for pickings.

MENTHOL.—Quiet, with small sales at 7s. 2d. to 7s. 3d. for Kobayashi.

MUSK.—Tonquin pod continues very quiet, sellers of Pile I. blue-skin asking 70s. per oz., and for old-fashioned thick-skin from 50s. to 55s. per oz. is asked as to quality. Small sales of blue-skin, Pile III., have been made at 50s. Russian Cabardine is slow at about 19s. per oz.

OIL, ANISEED, STAR. is steady at 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. on the spot as to quality, and c.i.f. price varies from 4s. 1½d. to 4s. 2½d.

OIL, CASSIA.—Quiet. On the spot 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. is quoted 4s. 10d.; 75 to 80 per cent. c.a., 4s. 8d.; and 70 to 75 per cent., 4s. 6d. per lb.

OIL, CASTOR.—Hull make of medicinal quality is quoted at 26l., and first pressing at 23l. 10s. for prompt delivery. November to June 1909 delivery is offered at 26l. 5s. for medicinal, and 23l. 15s. for first pressing per ton in barrels, delivered free ex wharf, London; cases 50s. per ton extra.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—The three cases distilled by the Ceylon Government offered at auction last week were subsequently sold at 9d. per oz., without guarantee of purity. Ceylon is quiet at 1s. to 1s. 1d. on the spot, and at 11d. c.i.f.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on October 10 that business is still being done at the equivalent of 58s. per barrel and c.i.f. terms for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 17,276 barrels, against 10,075 at the same time last year. On the spot the demand is slow, but prices are firmly maintained at from 58s. to 59s. c.i.f. The arrivals of Norwegian oil include 350 barrels from Aalesund and 46 from Bergen.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—American Wayne County oil in tins is steady, with sellers of good brands at 5s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f., which price has been paid, and on the spot 5s. 10½d. is quoted. Efforts are being made to "bear" prices, but the principal sellers are firm. Sales of H.G.H. have been made at from 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb. landed terms to come forward, and for prompt delivery on the spot 9s. 6d. is about the price. It is rather difficult to buy Japanese (Kobayashi) at 4s. 9d. spot. At the close prices for American are rather firmer.

OIL, SPIKE LAVENDER.—New French is quoted at the easiest rates of from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

OILS (FIXED).—*Linseed* is slightly firmer at from 20s. 6d. to 20s. 7½d. in pipes and 21s. in barrels. *Coconut* is steady at 27s. 6d. for Ceylon and 36s. for Cochin on the spot. *Rape* is nominal at 30s. for ordinary brown and 31s. 9d. for English refined in casks. *Cotton-seed* is lower at from 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d. for crude, 22s. for ordinary pale refined, and 24s. 6d. for sweet refined. *Lagos Palm* is unaltered at 28s. 6d. per cwt. *Turpentine* has improved about 1s. 9d. per cwt. on the week, closing prices for spot American being 27s. 9d. *Petroleum* is steady at from 6½d. to 6¾d. per gall. for Russian, at 6¾d. to 6½d. for ordinary refined American and 7¾d. to 7½d. for water white.

OLIBANUM.—Quiet, recent sales comprising common drop at 26s., good garblings at 20s., and ordinary at 16s. per cwt.

OPIUM.—The London market continues quiet, and prices have been on easy undertone in view of a similar tendency in the Turkish markets; on the spot good druggists' offer at 13s. 6d. to 14s., Malatia at 14s. to 14s. 6d., and Tokat 14s. to 16s. per lb. In Persian opium retail sales have been made on the spot at from 12s. to 15s. per lb. as to test, at which prices further business could be done.

For shipment sellers quote 12s. 6d. c.i.f., and 3d. less for a good quantity has been refused.

Under date of October 2 a Smyrna correspondent writes that the sales this week amount to 16 cases old Karahissar at 13s. 8d., also 8 cases new Karahissar at 12s. 8d. for America, five cases new current tale quale for England at 12s. 3d., and one case new extra Yerli for the Continent at 16s. Rain has fallen, and the farmers are busy preparing their ground for the autumn sowings. The market, nevertheless, continues firm, but we are afraid, unless consuming markets respond, we shall shortly have to report a further decline, as bankers are getting anxious, and they may force sales. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that manufacturers are short of stocks, and therefore may buy largely again soon, in which case the position will be maintained.

Another Smyrna correspondent writes that, as indicated in his last report, 126 piastres offered by an American firm has been accepted for old extra Karahissar, and other small sales have been executed on this basis. Details are as follows: Sixteen cases old extra Karahissar at the equivalent of 13s. 6d.; eight cases new ditto at 12s. 6d., and one case new Islamkeni at 15s. 8d. c.i.f. The market closed weak, as there were no buyers. In view of the exceptionally favourable weather for the autumn sowings it is almost certain that fresh concessions will be made. Another Smyrna correspondent, writing on October 4, states that the sales for the week comprise 20 cases old-crop extra Karahissar at 13s. 9d., eight cases new crop extra at 12s. 9d., and one case extra Yerli at 16s. c.i.f. European ports. The market closed weak for new crop, and as there is a scarcity of good quality rich in morphine, old stocks will be in demand, prices for which are firmly maintained by the syndicate. A monthly Smyrna report states that the sales during September amounted to 59 cases, at from 12s. 6d. to 14s. 2d. as to quality. During the latter part of the month copious rains have fallen all over the Interior, so that the fall sowings will be carried out under favourable conditions. According to the latest estimates from the various producing centres it is reckoned that this year's crop will reach 4,500 cases, including 800 from Salonica. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,783 cases, against 1,211 at same date last year, and in Constantinople 1,385 against 297 cases. The Smyrna stock is about 2,677 cases, against 1,954 at same period last year, and in Constantinople 498 against 192 cases. Writing on October 9 we hear that the sales during the week amount to 11 cases new t.q. at from 12s. 3d. to 12s. 10d. as to quality. Rain has again fallen over all the producing districts and growers have been very busy with their sowings.

OTTO OF ROSE.—The exports from Bulgaria during 1907 amounted to 190,620 oz. (185,684L), against 255,528 oz. (180,845L) in 1906 and 192,576 oz. (190,620L) in 1905.

PEPPER.—In auction 29 bags of Tellicherry were offered and bought in at 3½d. Privately the market for Singapore is quiet, fair offering at 3d. and for arrival the sales include November-December and January-March shipment at 2½d. c.i.f. d/w. At auction 17 bags of fair white Singapore were bought in at 4½d. Privately fair Singapore is quiet at 4½d., and fair Penang at 4½d. per lb. For arrival the sales include November-December shipment at 3½d. and January-March at 3½d. c.i.f. delivered weight.

PHENACETIN.—B.P. powder crystals is quoted 2s. 5½d. per lb. net for at least 2 cwt. lots.

PIMENTO is quiet. At auction 200 bags were offered, of which about 150 sold at and since the sale at 2½d. for fair and 2d. for grey. Privately sellers for November-December quote 17s. 3d. c.i.f., being easier.

POTASH, BICHROMATE.—Owing to an agreement having been come to between British and foreign makers, a rearrangement of prices has taken place, whereby the former discount of 7½ per cent. has been reduced to 2½ per cent. The price remains as before—viz., 3½d. per lb., which is the official quotation for the home trade for 1909 delivery, but for export the price is 3½d. net. In view of the formation of the syndicate, which embraces makers, a further advance would not be surprising.

POTASH PERMANGANATE.—Rather easier at 34s. per owt. net on the spot for small crystals.

QUILLIA.—Business has been done both on the spot and in Liverpool at 30L. per ton, but to-day 32L. has been paid at the latter port.

QUININE is steady but quiet. An occasional second-hand seller of old B. & S. or Brunswick sulphate might be found at 7½d., but most holders ask 7¾d. Amsterdam

is quoted 7*1*/₂d. to 7*1*/₂d.; a few thousand ounces of Java have been placed at 7*1*/₂d. spot. There is a prospect that America may be a buyer shortly, in view of the fact that there is a considerable leeway to make up if her purchases are to equal those of previous years. A public sale of the Amsterdam brand of quinine will be held at Amsterdam on Friday, October 30, when ten lots amounting to 50,000 oz. net. B.P. sulphate will be offered.

At Amsterdam on October 9, 1,417*1*/₂ kilos. Amsterdam brand sulphate was offered by auction, of which 1,134 kilos. was sold at an average price of 11.52*1*/₂fl. per kilo.

The exports of "quinine, quinino salts, and combinations" from Germany during the eight months ended August amounted to 90,100 kilos., against 137,500 kilos. for the corresponding period of 1907.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals at the warehouse comprise 59 bales of grey Jamaica and four of Honduras.

SENEGA.—Firmer. Sales have been made on the spot at 1*s.* 8*1*/₂d. to 1*s.* 9d. net, and for shipment 1*s.* 9d. c.i.f. is quoted to-day.

SENNA.—Some 300 bales Tinnevelly will probably be offered next week, judging by the arrivals.

SERPENTARY.—The c.i.f. price, to arrive, remains at 2*s.* 3d., but on the spot there is a seller at 1*s.* 10*1*/₂d. net.

HELLAC is steady, with a fair spot business passing on the basis of 92*s.* 6*d.* to 95*s.* for fair free TN Orange. Fine Orange marks are now obtainable at 125*s.* to 135*s.*, being cheaper; AC Garnet is worth about 102*s.* 6*d.*, and GAL 90*s.* spot. Little has been done for arrival, TN offering at 89*s.* c.i.f. for October-December shipment. Futures have been quiet, but rather more doing towards the close, sales chiefly comprising December delivery at 93*s.* and March at 96*s.* Market closes lower—spot 90*s.* to 92*s.*

SODA NITRATE is easier, refined offering on the spot at 10*s.* 4*1*/₂d. and ordinary at 9*s.* 10*1*/₂d. In Liverpool 10*s.* 3*d.* and 10*s.* per cwt. is quoted respectively.

SOY.—Quiet, with sellers at 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per gal., the higher price being for "Wochan" brand.

SPERMACETI.—English refined is quoted 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. ex warehouse.

TAMARINDS.—Sales of West Indian in bond have been made at 11*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. East Indian continue very scarce.

TEREBENE.—In view of cheaper raw material prices are about 1*d.* per lb. lower at 1*s.* 3*d.*

TRAGACANTH.—Some 600 cases have been sold this week, comprising most descriptions, at generally firm prices. Fine free druggists' firsts, which are scarce, are now held at 16*l.* 10*s.*, business having been done at slightly under. New consignments of Baghdad and Persian, which are wanted, will shortly be on the market.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger is slow, at from 19*s.* to 22*s.* per cwt., and Bengal at 19*s.* Cochin split bulbs continue to sell at 13*s.* spot.

VALERIAN-ROOT.—The new crop is offered at 22*s.* per cwt. c.i.f.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Arrivals in Liverpool include 194 bags Carnauba from Pernambuco and 117 bags from Ceara.

Customs-classification of Cutch.

Considerable difficulties have recently arisen with regard to the Customs declaration of cutch imported into France. As is well known, this product possesses considerable dyeing and tanning qualities, but is principally used for the former purpose. Certain other products, such as gambier, containing a greater or less proportion of tannic acid, are assimilated to cutch. A question has, however, arisen with regard to the classification of a species of commercial cutch manufactured from mangrove, which the French Customs wish to classify as tannic extract; the importers claim that this article should be assimilated to cutch, and should therefore enter free, on the grounds (1) that it contains catechin and phloro-glucol; (2) that its chemical reaction is similar to that of genuine cutch; (3) that its dyeing power and industrial usage are also similar; (4) that the denomination of cutch cannot be, and never has been, confined to one botanical species; (5) that the presence of catechins is very difficult to detect and that the practical dyeing test, which is the only efficacious one, proves a similarity of the mangrove cutch to ordinary cutch which amply justifies classification under the latter heading. The British Chamber of Commerce at Paris is taking up this question on behalf of importers.

Madagascar Rafia Wax.

Judging from the number of applications addressed to the British Consulate at Antananarivo for price and samples of rafia wax, there appears to be an impression that its production is a new industry in Madagascar. Such is not the case, says the British Consul, who points out that orders cannot be executed as there is no supply available. When collecting and preparing the rafia fibre the natives usually form temporary camps in the neighbourhood of a grove of rafia-trees. All the leaves gathered in the vicinity are brought into these camps, where, after extraction of the fibre, they are left lying about, often in considerable quantities. Towards the end of 1905 a colonist, while examining these abandoned leaves, discovered that when shaken they yielded a white substance which fell off in flakes and powder. By boiling this he obtained the wax for which so many inquiries are now being made. The natives were, at the time of its discovery, induced to prepare about 100 lb. of this wax, which they offered for sale at the market of Marovoay in October 1905. It was sold in small lots at 1*s.* per lb. Beyond these sample lots no shipments have been made, nor has the preparation of the wax been continued, the price of 1*s.* per lb. hitherto offered being considered by the natives insufficient to recompense them for the time and trouble expended on its preparation, a very large number of leaves being required to produce even 1 lb. of wax.

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of September 1908, and to the stocks on September 30.

	September		Stocks		1908	
	Landed	Delivd.	1908	1907	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....	192	194	462	444	1,544	1,346
Aniseed, star...cs.	—	—	1,371	434	472	682
Aniseed, star...pkgs.	190	1,979	7,965	6,450	11,288	9,085
Balsams ... cks. etc.	10	53	386	565	504	625
Calumba bgs.	12	—	194	598	34	459
Camphor.....pkgs.	830	250	1,560	3,214	6,318	7,473
Cardamoms	311	465	1,425	2,344	2,730	3,063
Cinchona.....	276	320	4,308	4,867	3,522	4,185
Cocculus indicus	—	—	5	69	—	12
Cochineal	30	50	662	397	369	333
Cubes	—	14	194	598	—	52
Dragon's-blood	29	24	130	61	247	173
Galls	35	271	1,333	2,428	1,598	2,311
Gums—						
Ammoniacum	—	—	4	11	—	7
Animi	114	83	344	1:8	890	720
Arabic	972	948	6,525	9,014	6,982	7,245
Asafoetida	96	47	374	307	511	486
Benzoin	167	144	405	1,123	891	1,189
Copal.....	4,639	4,228	21,743	17,472	33,999	31,797
Damar	405	347	2,309	2,401	4,390	4,546
Galbanum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamboge.....	18	8	101	33	122	96
Guaiacum	7	10	86	47	92	48
Kauri ... tons net	87	53	519	741	824	894
Kino.....pkgs.	—	—	117	66	73	14
Mastic	5	—	13	18	25	11
Myrrh, E.I.	—	42	392	230	436	345
Olibanum	27	225	1,780	1,431	1,636	934
Sandarac	8	93	578	356	1,036	961
Tragacanth	1,667	964	4,715	3,601	10,064	9,534
Ipecacuanha—						
Cartagena	1	18	19	54	38	74
E.I. ("Johore")	4	19	30	26	92	117
Matto Grosso	20	14	80	100	138	130
Minas	—	1	64	76	62	72
Jalap.....bls.	—	3	24	17	64	62
Nux vomica...pkgs.	77	58	887	22	1,501	1,638
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star... cs.	—	7	31	11	50	40
*Cassia.....	—	18	69	40	123	81
Castor.....pkgs.	37	59	256	204	895	951
Coconut tons	149	137	1,454	296	2,503	1,496
Olive.....pkgs.	1,220	871	2,831	2,559	7,517	6,097
Palm.....tons	—	2	6	14	22	27
Quinine	9,575	5,440	211,660	221,702	27,879	36,938
Rhubarb	260	84	600	488	559	532
Sarsaparilla bls.	81	119	190	212	841	855
Senna.....pkgs.	299	338	622	848	2,469	2,748
Shellac.....cs.	16,558	2,668	47,001	21,058	54,253	32,169
Turmeric.....tons	38	26	293	365	165	226
Wax—						
Bees.....pkgs.	1,222	932	1,667	1,673	4,936	3,945
Vegetable.....	110	13	189	115	363	419

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Chemists and Companies.

SIR,—The letter advocating commercial combination, appearing in your last issue, attracted my attention by reason of the signature, coupled with the fact that the firm in question used figures in a recent advertisement of theirs instancing the progress of "Co-operation." The obvious question occurred to me: Who are the Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale? Does a wholesale co-operative combination exist of individual retail chemists? As a buyer and a chemist I wrote direct to inquire of them. But they seem shy. Under the circumstances I can only assume they also are out to exploit the poor chemist. If that is so I venture to ask, Who are they to sit in judgment upon him? If, as it seems, they are merely private traders, then why should they add to the confusion of the unorganised, apathetic, and sometimes visually deficient chemist? For, I say, their title is not a fair one and misleading if their "co-operation" begins and ends at 36 Camomile Street, E.C. No thinking man will deny that things are as stated in the letter in question. If the Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale are seeking by genuine co-operative methods to ease the lot of the isolated trader, whose existence is becoming daily more difficult, their criticisms are welcome. But if they come merely to swell the ranks of wholesale cutting firms, trading under a title which, I insist, is calculated to mislead, then they are not exactly qualified to be leaders of thought and action.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK G. HINES.

SIR,—The letter in last week's issue headed "Chemists and Companies" compares the poor individual with the prosperous company and raises the question, Why is there such a disparity between them? Without entering into the matter of economics, it may fairly be asserted that by a policy of libel and untruthful advertisement, the stores have succeeded in gaining the support of the public—a public which may be unthinking, but is in the main fair—and when it awakens to the fact that it is being imposed upon, does not fail to show its resentment. So it follows that in order to keep up their prestige the company stores are obliged to keep issuing fresh libels upon the trade or profession to which they have no claim, leaving it to the legitimate chemists to disprove their assertions. Their motto appears to be: "Throw enough mud and some is sure to stick," but, since no lie can live for ever, sooner or later their methods will meet with the condemnation they deserve and these mushroom companies come to an end. There are still many chemists with consciences, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, who are not at all anxious to follow their unscrupulous and loud competitors, whose clamour is often in inverse proportion to their honesty.

Yours truly,

AN INDIVIDUAL CHEMIST. (78/15.)

The Cup that Cheers—and Heals.

SIR,—If one required—of course anyone who knows France does not—a confirmation of the innate conservatism of the Frenchman in medicinal as in all other matters, he might find it in "Xrayser's" recent remarks on "British

Medicinal Plants." He cites the marshmallow. One hardly knows the name in English, but the French "guimauve" is familiar to us all. It appeared in seven forms in the last Codex, and conjures up to one who has lived in France many visions, apart from pharmacy, of toothsome *pâte de guimauve*, of *guimauve* tea administered by worthy old ladies, servants, landladies, etc., to the ailing on the slightest pretext. After all, who can object to medication which (if it does no good) can certainly do no harm, and of which the mild and soothing effects, backed up by boundless faith and the little attentions that flatter an invalid, may be so beneficial? The same, of course, applies to a dozen other inoffensive *tisanes*. I could cite French families when paterfamilias or "petite mère" has a troublesome digestion, where the tin box of chamomile-flowers stands on the kitchen shelf between the coffee- and tea-caddies, and when the patient is treated the whole household have "just half a cup" (it is drinkable enough if properly sugared) for their personal enjoyment and to keep the invalid in countenance. And when a niece comes round who has a weakness for mint tea, a box of mint (which is like the widow's curse) is commandeered to replace the usual after-dinner coffee, while lime-leaves and other herbal teas also form amiable excuses for similar indulgences on every available occasion. In fact, they run to the herb-box as an Englishwoman runs to the tea-caddy when she feels a little OFF COLOUR. (75/17.)

Chemicals for Turkey.

In connection with the free entry of pharmaceutical products into Turkey, reported in the *C. & D.* last week, p. 575, Mr. Harold Davies, of Messrs. Davies, Turner & Co., Ltd., 52 Lime Street, E.C., writes to say that this applies to such products as chlorate of potash, chlorate of soda, nitrate of potash, and picrates.

"Antiexo."

SIR,—We note in the last issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST the announcement from the "Trade-marks Journal" that an application has been made for the registration of the word "Antiexo." It may be noted, however, that since the date of publication the applicant has withdrawn his application, and this has been accepted by the Registrar. Probably your readers will be interested in knowing this fact, and it will prevent any possible occasion for confusion in the future.

Yours faithfully,

83 Castle Road, N.W.

F. W. SEARS.

Destroying Voting-papers.

SIR,—Referring to your report of the annual meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society and the election, I should like to have your readers' opinion, also your own, upon my amendment, viz.:

That the voting-papers be retained in the hands of the scrutineers for seven days before being destroyed. I may say that I had already drawn the Council's attention to the fact that the rules did not provide for a recount should any member desire it, and that the destruction of the papers immediately after the counting might be misconstrued. I should like to say that my seconder, Mr. Ellis, had every confidence in the scrutineers, and it was with no idea of making any reflection upon them that my amendment was proposed. I for one was greatly surprised that I did not receive the support of the scrutineers.

Yours truly,

Division Street, Sheffield.

CHAS. H. HEWITT.

[It is entirely a matter for the majority of the members of any society to decide what shall be done with voting-papers, but it is customary in prominent societies to preserve the papers in case a recount should be demanded.—ED. *C. & D.*]

Dispensing Notes.

An Incompatible.

Ltd. (77/2) wants to know the correct method of dispensing the following prescription:

Potass. permang.	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Sod. bicarbonat.	...	...	5 <i>j.</i>
Sod. metabisulph.	...	...	5 <i>j.</i>
Ol. lavandulae	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Aquam ad	...	...	3 <i>v.j.</i>

Sig.: Lotio oris.

[Not at all is the correct way—i.e., tell the prescriber that

the metasulphite and the permanganate react, changing the former to sulphate and precipitating manganese oxide.]

Three Canadian Prescriptions.

SIR.—I subjoin copies of three prescriptions which may be interesting to C. & D. readers. I have been unable to obtain the first two in a satisfactory condition, and with regard to the third cannot quite see how it would be best to dispense.

Yours truly,
F. W. (69/12).

	(1)	
Liq. carbonis detergent.	... ...	ʒj.
Hyd. ammon. chlor.	... ...	gr. x.
Lanolini	... ...	ʒj.
Ft. ung.	(2)	
P. calaminæ	... ...	5iij.
P. zinci oxidi	... ...	5iss.
Ol. cadijn	... ...	3iv.
Aq. calcis ad	... ...	3vj.
M.	(3)	
Salol	... ...	gr. v.
Ichthyol	... ...	mv.
Ol. ricini	... ...	mv.
M. Ft. caps. No. 1. Mitte xxx.		

[In the case of (1) put the ammoniated mercury into a mortar with about 15 grains of powdered tragacanth, add enough of the liquor to wet them well, rub smooth, add the lanoline (using anhydrous) and triturato till well mixed, then add gradually, with continued trituration, the remainder of the liquor. Some of the spirit of the liquor will meantime have been driven off. To replace this, swell the tragacanth, and whiten the ointment, add about 20 minims of water. The result is excellent. In the second prescription tragacanth again assists. Use about 18 grains. Rub the calamine, zinc oxide, and oil of cade together, and gradually add the lime-water. If the lime-water be not sufficient to render the oil of cade neutral or alkaline, it sometimes improves the result to use enough liquid ammonia to neutralise. (3) It is well to dry the ichthyol—the capsules will keep their shape better. The moisture of the ichthyol acts on the gelatin and tends to cause "pitting." A little vaseline or liquid paraffin can be used with the castor oil to make a suitable consistence for filling.]

Legal Queries.

For concise statements respecting various Acts which affect directly or indirectly the Chemical and Drug Trades, see the "C. & D. Diary," 1908, p. 456; Stamped Medicine Law, p. 435; Pharmacy and Poisons Law, p. 448; and Patents Law, p. 442.

Jingo (63/24).—If the word "Zolia" is a trade-mark or is appropriated to the salve and ointment the preparations become proprietary and liable to medicine-stamp duty.

Beacon (2/198).—It is sufficient in labelling known, admitted, and approved remedies, prepared according to recipes in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," to put on the label "P. F." and the number, if any. It is not necessary to mention the edition.

Optician (22/74).—Gold-filled spectacles may be sold by chemists without a plate-dealer's licence if each set of frames contains not more than 2 dwt.s of gold. Solid gold spectacles usually contain more than this, and a licence is needed in that case. The penalty for selling without a licence is 50*l.* Each set of premises has to be licensed.

F. W. D. (224/20).—The use of the title "Animal Doctor" on a booklet describing animal diseases, issued by a person who is not registered under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, would be an infringement of Section 17 of the Act. The title obviously implies that the person is a practitioner of veterinary surgery or a branch thereof, and that is an offence punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding 20*l.*

F. W. D. (60/23).—(a) It is not possible to register here as a chemist in New Zealand; this must be done in the dominion itself. The Minor certificate must be produced, and letters of identification as well. (b) The sale by wholesale of medicines containing poisons is the same in the Dominion as at home. (c) There is no extra charge for sending the C. & D. to New Zealand: the subscription is 10*s.* post free to any part of the world.

Administrator (79/30).—The Statute of Limitations does not run in the ease of a trustee, and D is, we think, entitled to be paid what was due to C, together with interest, as it is the duty of a trustee to invest the trust funds and look after the

estate in a businesslike way. The onus of proving the expenses would, we think, fall upon the person seeking to deduct them—namely, on B's husband.

J. P. (64/53).—The quickest way to change your name is to do it; nobody can say you nay. But in the event of your ever inheriting property or for any other reason requiring to establish your identity, "the quickest way" would be the longest in the end. That is where a deed poll would serve you now. A solicitor will carry the legal work through for you—at a price.

Salol (76/57) puts the following series of questions:

1. Can a country shopkeeper who does not possess a patent-medicine licence sell a head-powder which is a mixture of two drugs? [Yes.]
2. Can he sell a head-powder which is a simple drug? [Yes.]
3. Can he sell liver-pills? [Yes.]

Our correspondent has difficulty in understanding why the answers should be in the affirmative; but the position simply is that the titles alone do not bring the medicines within the charge of duty, the Board of Inland Revenue having declared that the mention merely of an organ or part of the human body does not of itself render a preparation liable to duty. The composition of the article has nothing to do with it.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

J. T. (45/62).—DENTAL LOCAL ANESTHETICS.—Iodoform is used in these preparations to prevent the growth of bacteria and also on account of its slight anaesthetic action. Iodoform is almost insoluble in water, but when shaken with water a sufficient quantity is dissolved for the purpose. The cocaine anaesthetic is generally made of the strength of 1 per cent., and must be made under strictly aseptic conditions—indeed, the success of proprietary solutions is mainly due to the care with which they are prepared. Beta-eucaine and stovaine are now employed in place of cocaine, and it is an improvement to combine adrenalin with the solution, so as to make the dental operation bloodless as well as painless. It is stated that $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of beta-cocaine hydrochloride with a $\frac{1}{2000}$ grain of adrenalin chloride in 1 c.c. of water makes the best local anaesthetic for dental use.

B. E. W. (30/12).—FOOT-ROT APPLICATION.—The approximate composition of this application is as follows:

Liq. antim. chlor.	...	...	ʒj.
Tinct. myrræ co.	...	...	ʒj.
Pulv. cupri sulphatis	...	...	3ij.

Misce.

The liquid is applied after paring away dead horn and clearing away all *dibris*.

H. G. L. (55/31).—FOOT-ROT PASTE.—The following represents the paste you send:

Pulv. cupri sulph.	...	...	ʒiv.
Ferr. sesquiodi	...	...	ʒiv.
Ac. acetici glac.	...	...	5iij.
Glycerini	...	...	ʒj.
Ol. lini	...	...	q.s.

The linseed oil is used in sufficient quantity to make a paste. The ointment should be sent out in pots with carthenware covers.

F. M. H. (38/32).—(1) POMADE FOR HOT CLIMATES.—The formula of pomade is altered for use in hot countries by increasing the amount of wax or reducing the quantity of oil, and, if lard is an ingredient, using the indurated variety. The following is a recipe so modified:

Yellow wax	...	...	3 oz.
Indurated lard	...	...	12 oz.
Jasmin pomade	...	...	4 oz.
Palm oil			
Oil of lemon			
Oil of bergamot, of each		...	3 drs.
Olive oil	...	...	8 oz.

Melt the wax and lard together, remove from the source of heat, and add the oil, jasmin pomade, palm oil, and perfume.

(2) DEVING LOTION FOR THE HAIR.—A lotion such as is used after shampooing is mainly spirituous, bay rum being the ordinary application in the circumstance.

Dentmyr (15/39).—MYRRH BLOCK.—To make a similar preparation to your sample a tooth-powder with a chalk basis

is made into a mass with tincture of myrrh and allowed to dry. The following recipe is suggested:

Precipitated chalk	... ...	12 oz.
Carmine	... ...	10 grains
Powdered alum	... ...	½ oz.
Powdered orris root	... ...	2 oz.
Mix and make into a mass with—		
Tincture of myrrh	... ...	ʒss.
Oil of cloves	... ...	m.x.
Eau de Cologne	... ...	ʒss.

Cut into cakes and allow to dry slowly.

C. E. (55/30) sends a sample of earth which a gamekeeper alleges has been saturated with some solution to prevent vermin entering his traps. The earth has a smell resembling that of rancid castor-oil, but we have not been able to separate any fat from it. The earth does not appear to contain any of the ordinary poisons.

R. G. M. (6/10).—**EPILEPSY-MIXTURE.**—This contains potassium bromide with a trace of ammonium carbonate in chloroform-water. The quantity of potassium bromide appears to be about 5 grains in the teaspoonful. The bromides are the mainstay of medical men in the treatment of epileptic patients, but additions are often made with a view to neutralising the depressing effect of potassium bromide.

G. R. L. (66/71).—We have not heard of a “tinctura guaiacolum ammoniata.” Guaiacol is given in mixture form, and also as a wine and syrup. We suggest that you set about devising the preparation upon which your medical customer has set his mind.

D. T. (200/18).—**BOOKS ON VENEREAL DISEASES.**—C. L. Green’s “Treatment of Gonorrhœa in the Male” (Baillière, 5s.); E. M. Corner’s “Diseases of the Male Generative Organs” (Frowde, 5s.); “Manual of Venereal Diseases,” by officers of the R.A.M.C. (Frowde, 5s.).

Registered Druggist (62/20) wants a remedy for bloody flux or fluke in cattle. “It is a sort of scour, composed of blood. This is not the blood murrain; it is a different disease, and is, I believe, from the liver. It is very prevalent in Armagh at present.”

[From the description given of how the cattle are affected the trouble must be either dysentery or fluke. If the latter, there is a very remote chance of recovery, but preparations of iron, lime-water, salt, etc., may be given. If it is dysentery, probably of the acute form, the cattle are suffering from a change to dry food is necessary, and a slight oleaginous aperient should be given, followed by—

Chlorodynii	... ...	... ʒij.
Cretæ præp.	... ...	... ʒss.
Catechu	... ...	... ʒss.
S.V.R.	... ...	... ʒij.

M. Ft. haust.

Sig.: To be given in flour gruel and switched eggs every four hours.

Linseed gruel or tea, cod-liver oil, port wine, brandy, rum, etc., should be given between doses to nourish and strengthen the animal. It is also well to remember that eggs can be given *ad libitum*. If the disease is of the chronic form it is not so easily cured, as it is usually due to tubercular infiltration or deposit, and ulceration of the intestines and glands. The above mixture may be tried, but usually styptics have to be resorted to. The strong odour of the faeces can be overcome by administering small doses of sodium hyposulphite.]

Nepenthe (46/8).—**DENTAL INJECTION.**—Your sample contains 1 per cent. of cocaine dissolved in physiological salt solution, with a trace of chloretoe as a preservative. The essential part of the solution is the cocaine. See reply to “*J. T.*”

C. W. B. (15/41).—**ASTHMA-CURE FOR BIRDS.**—You have made out the ingredients correctly, and a mixture representing your sample can be prepared as follows:

Tinct. capsici	... ...	... ʒj.
Sp. æther. nit.	... ...	... ʒj.
Glycerini	... ...	... ʒj.
Syrup rheachados	... ...	... q.s.
Aq. ad	... ...	... ʒvj.

A few drops to be put on a lump of sugar in the cage every day.

M. G. R. (63/10).—**SYNTHETIC PERFUMES.**—A few definite inquiries among the firms advertising these products will give you the information you require. Refer to the Buyers’ Guide in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* and *The Chemists’ and Drugists’ Diary*.

Laurencio (61/39).—Thanks for your sketch showing that a pharmacist is hidden in the photos on p. 504 of our September 26 issue.

C. L. W. (66/45).—**BOOK ON MASSAGE.**—Dr. T. S. Dowse’s “Lectures on Massage and Electricity in the Treatment of Disease,” which was reviewed in the *C. & D.*, June 19, p. 916, will suit you.

Massage (69/61).—See reply to “*C. L. W.*” We know of no serious book dealing with “beauty culture.”

F. S. (64/39).—A copy of the sixth edition of the *Pharmacopeia Londinensis*, dated 1788, is worth about 10s. The value depends upon the condition and upon whether the book is the folio issue.

Antipyrin (49/39).—**Liquid Metal-polish.**—This much resembles the product of the formula we give in the *C. & D.*, March 14, p. 433. The powder it contains is not whiting, but mainly kieselguhr.

O. J. (63/58).—Your sample of liquid metal-polish is the usual mixture referred to in the reply to “*Antipyrin*.”

G. A. H. (52/33).—**PINE BATH-Powder.**—The basis of this powder is crystal sodium carbonate (Crescent brand). It is tinted and perfumed with a mixture such as the following:

Pine-oil	... ...	... ʒij.
Terebene	... ...	... m.x.
Metanil yellow	... ...	... gr. v.
Lavender-water	... ...	... ʒj.

Mix and spray on to a pound of the sodium carbonate. Allow most of the liquid to evaporate in the air.

Bodilanfacti (61/40).—The wine-blending query is beyond us. The sample is certainly full-bodied, but is sound.

C. & C. (63/25).—(1) **TOBACCO-FLAVOUR.**—The flavour of the tobacco-leaf you send is due to the method of curing and ageing in which fermentation-processes develop the odour to which you refer. We know of no essential oil which will give a similar odour, but it is a common practice to add “petunia” mixtures. It is, however, illegal in this country to add anything to tobacco except such flavourings as leave no residue. (2) Bismarck brown is a harmless and easily obtained dye which would give the skin the weather stain which your customer needs.

M. R. C. (76/12).—**CALF-MEAL.**—This is one of the calf-meals with linseed-meal basis recommended by the Board of Agriculture. The proportions vary according to whether milk is available for mixing with the meal. Refer to the *C. & D.*, September 30, 1905, p. 535, or send to the Board of Agriculture for leaflet No. 142.

T. A. R. (72/62).—**TEST FOR ESCAPE OF GAS.**—There is no chemical test by which you can locate an escape of coal-gas with anything like the sensitiveness of smell. Gasfitters, whose sense of smell is not so well developed as that of chemists, often employ a strong soap solution to give ocular evidence of gas leaks. The solution is painted on the pipes, and escaping gas shows itself in bubbles.

C. H. W. (72/1).—**IODOTANNIC SYRUP.**—The formula given in the *C. & D.*, August 22, p. 326, contains sufficient tannic acid to combine with the iodine. The combination may be hastened by warming the solution, but in any case free iodine must not be present, that being the indication that the reaction is not complete. The product is essentially a solution of hydriodic acid and free tannic acid, and in proper doses is quite harmless.

J. P. (65/73).—**WHOOPING-COUGH POWDERS.**—The following is from “*Pharmaceutical Formulas*” (Vol. II.):

Sulphur. præcip.	... ...	... ʒv.
Pulv. lobeliae	... ...	... gr. x.
Pulv. ipecac. simp.	... ...	... gr. v.
Zinci sulphat.	... ...	... gr. v.
Pulv. sacch. lact ad	... ...	... ʒxxv.

Misce. Weigh into 5-grain powders. Dose for children up to five years, half a powder; over five years, one powder.

T. A. (69/70).—Tripe is bleached by immersion in milk of lime, followed by washing in plenty of clean water.

Rubie (68/69) and *J. H. O.* (15/24).—We do not reply to anonymous inquiries.

Chemicus (68/1).—(1) **ANGLEBERRY OINTMENT.**—The arsenical formula for this is as follows:

Acid. arsenios.	... ...	... ʒj.
Sapo. mollis	... ...	... ʒj.

M. Apply to the part night and morning.

Another recipe is also to be found in “*Veterinary Counter-practice*.” (2) **DENTAL ANÆSTHETIC.**—Your inquiry is not precise enough to admit of a definite answer. Tell us whether you want an injection fluid or one that is merely applied to the gums.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNICKS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.
SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—250 Idris "A" Ordinary 9s., 200 "A" 6 per cent. Preference 10s.; 100 G. B. Kent Preference, 18s. 9d.; 100 Lewis & Burrows Preference, 13s. c.d.; 65 Schweppes's Preference, 20s. 7*d*.; 200 Boyrill Deferred, 6s. 9d.; 60 Evans Lescher New Preference, Fully Paid, 4*s* 2*s*. 6*d*.
List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application.
Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

HAVE YOU EVER

gone into the pros and cons of Optics and Sight-testing as a profitable addition to your business? Write for particulars of how you can make this side-line pay you well. Fee for complete Course, £2 2*s*. Thorough tuition guaranteed, otherwise fee returned.

Practising
Optician,
BLOXWICH.

BARGAINS in Second-hand Shop-fittings.—12-ft. mahogany and plate-glass serving counter, £8 7*s*. 6*d*.; 6-ft. wall case, 9 ft. high, £7; 6-ft. screen and counter, mirror centre, £7 10*s*.; 12-ft. drug fitting, glass labels and knobs, £8 15*s*.; 6-ft mahogany and plate-glass counter case, 7*s* 0*d*.; perfume case and desk, 3*s* 6*d*.
PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—Ranges of mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

SECOND-HAND CHEMIST'S FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS required in unrepresented districts by the Imperial Accident Insurance Co., Ltd. Estd. 1878. Capital, £100,000. Departments:—Personal Accidents; Employers' Liability for Accidents to Domestic Servants, Clerks and Shop Assistants; Carriage, Motor and Driving Accidents; Burglary and Plate Glass; Horse and Cattle Insurance. Claims paid, £400,000. Liberal terms allowed. Address, Agency Manager, 17 Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

SECOND APPLICATION.

PHARMACEUTICAL ANNUITANTS' ELECTION.

FRIENDS of WILLIAM STRATTON solicit votes for him at the election on December 8. Mr. Stratton was formerly in business in Leicester and Eastbourne, and is now 72 years of age. He suffers from hernia and hydrocele, which incapacitate him from work, and his case is altogether one most deserving of support.

Proxies may be sent to Mr. T. Doughty, 62 Handen Road, Lee, S.E.; Mr. R. Thatcher, 60 Jermyn Street; or to Mr. W. Stratton, 77 Hazlebury Road, Fulham, S.W.

OVERSTOCK.—Mirella Gold Enamel (6*d*. size).—Any firm having overstock of the above kindly communicate, stating quantity and price to clear, 224/33, Office of this Paper.

SHOW your Winter Specialities along with my Smart Tickets and reap record business; remember, your success is mine also; flattering testimonials and repeats every day; novel designs; stout cards, 5 by 4, 8 for 1*s*., 8 by 5, 7 for 2*s*., 10 by 8, 4 for 2*s*., samples 3*d*., 5*d*., and 9*d*. each; cash with order. Address, "Ticket" (232/4), Office of this Paper.

TO Apprentices, Juniors, etc.—If you wish to pass the Preliminary quickly and with little trouble, write to Mr. Charles Harker, who will coach you by post; thorough systematic teaching; numerous successes in three and six months; special attention given to those of neglected education; 76 per cent. recent successes; terms very moderate. Charles Harker, "Marlow," Angel Road, Harrow.

WHERE ARE THE 8,000?

Some 2,000 chemists have had my booklet, but are you one of the 8,000 British that haven't? Why do you continue to say to yourself, "This man's methods would not suit my business?" HOW DO YOU KNOW? Why do you not have sufficient V.I.M. to put my name on one side of postcard and yours on the other? DON'T believe me word I say; make me prove up to the hilt that I can—and AS I CAN—really increase your net profit £50 a year absolutely over and above expenses, which are trivial. See also my advert. on page 57 this issue.

BERNARD SLACK, Princes Chambers, WOLVERHAMPTON

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Book of Simples, A. 9*1*×5*2*. Pp. 234. 14*s*. net. (Low.)
Howe, L. The Muscles of the Eye. Vol. 2. Illustrated. Ryl. 8vo. 16*s*. net. (Putnam.)
Jackson, G. T. Diseases of the Skin. 6th edit. Cr. 8vo. 14*s*. net. (H. Kimpton.)

Muir, M. M. Pattison. The Chemical Elements. 12mo. Pp. 196. 1*s*. net. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

Lucas, E. W. First Lines in Dispensing. 7*1*×5. Pp. 166. 3*s*. 6*d*. net. (Churchill.) [An introduction to the subject. The first chapters deal with the dispensary, weights and measures, and an outline of the pharmaceutical processes of drying, extraction, filtration, etc. Following the prescription is dissected and considered, then the various forms of medicine, mixtures being divided into seven types, which are described with examples. Other useful contents are a chapter on percentage solutions, tables of solubilities and common synonyms, a dictionary of common terms, the poisons schedule, and antidotes for poisons.]

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with Sir C. N. Dalton, K.C.M.G., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," September 23, 1908.)
"CENTURY"; for surgical sprays, etc. By the S. H. Wetmore Co., 240 Pearl Street, New York, U.S.A. 304,779.
Fac-simile signature, Prof. Dr. V. Soxhlet; for food substances in Class 42. By Nahrmittfabrik, München Gesellschaft, Pipperingstrass 26, Pasing, near Munich, Germany. 301,451.
"LAROMA"; for cachous. By Robert Gibson & Sons, Ltd., Erskine Street, Hulme, Manchester. 303,720.
"INVALIDE," and fac-simile signature; for confectionery. By John Holland, 79 Eastbank Street, Southport. 303,894.
"KOFFETTES" and "Koffroids"; for goods in Class 42. By Williams's, Ltd., Waterworks Street, Bootle, Liverpool. 304,833, 304,835.
"MOSELARIS"; for a natural mineral water. By Dennis Wheatley, 26 and 27 South Audley Street, London, W. 305,236.
"QUINELLA"; for a beverage. By Hunt & Son, Ltd., 8 Howard Street, Great Yarmouth. 305,363.
"DISTILARIS"; for mineral waters, etc. By A. J. Caley & Son, Ltd., Chapel Field, Norwich. 305,638.
"CADAS"; for perfumed soap and toilet articles. By Cadas, Ltd., 71 and 72 Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C. 303,119.
"Borot," and label device; for tooth-powder. By Marie Waldeck-Rousseau, 35, Rue de l'Université, Paris. 303,569.
Picture of black cat with white spots; for perfumery, etc. By the Texaleine Co., Ltd., 33 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 304,561.
Picture of star-fish; for perfumery, etc. By Norddeutsche Wollkammerei & Kammgarnspinnerei, Privatweg, Bremen-Delinenhorst, Germany. 304,920.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," September 30, 1908.)
"K.M.S."; for a chemical in Class 1. "BOAKAINE"; for food substances in Class 42. By A. Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd., 100 Carpenters' Road, Stratford, Essex. 302,763, 305,397.
"GRAPH BRAND," and device; for chemicals in Class 1. By A. D. Pennellier, 56 Gray's Inn Road, London. 304,315.
"WELLINGTON 'XTRA' SPEEDY PLATE," and label device; for photographic dry-plates. By Wellington & Ward, Elstree, Herts. 305,462.

Japanese Jottings.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THIRTY-TWO CANDIDATES graduated as pharmacists at the July examinations in Tokio.

As the result of a recent drug-inspection carried out by the Osaka local Government, thirteen pharmacists and drug-vendors were arrested.

MAG. SULPH.—The imports of Epsom salt from Muya and Kita-Tomari, in Tokushima prefecture, during 1907 amounted to 580,000 kin, valued at 14,000 yen, against 540,000 kin, valued at 17,850 yen, in 1906.

MILITARY PHARMACISTS.—The number of military pharmacists in the Japanese Army employed on active service is as follows : Pharmacist-colonels, seven ; lieutenant-colonels, six ; majors, six ; captains, thirty-five ; lieutenants, thirty-four ; and sub-lieutenants, twenty-four.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.—According to an official return the letters patent taken out since the patent law came into force in Japan number 8,892, of which 2,551 have been taken out by foreigners. The trade-marks registered at the Patent Bureau reach a total of 32,436, of which 5,189 are registered by foreigners.

NATIVE MEDICINES FOR INDIA.—A party consisting of seventy Japanese left Yokohama on July 7, per s.s. *Sado Maru*, for India, where they are to open up business on behalf of the Japan Patent Medicine Co., Ltd. This is the first commercial invasion by Japanese proprietaries in India, and it will be interesting to learn with what success they meet.

PATENT MEDICINES.—The following are the values in yen of Japanese proprietary medicines exported to the countries mentioned :

	1907	1906
China	404,930	567,144
Korea	84,093	100,511
Hong-Kong	13,237	10,279
Straits Settlements	57,929	23,155
Dutch Indies	29,714	20,358
French Indies	8,672	175
Russian Asia	2,903	10,339
United States	60,009	72,052
Canada	6,095	2,604
Hawaii	35,119	35,055
Other countries	5,042	1,688
Total	707,828	842,360

MANUFACTURERS' LICENCES.—Under the new regulations of June 30 the Governor of the Osaka Prefecture has issued the following licences :

Manufacturers of	Osaka City	Sakai	Counties
Chemicals	28	?	6
Pharm. Jap. preparations	34	—	3
Galenicals	5	—	7
Powdered drugs	9	—	7
Surgical dressings	21	—	—
Miscellaneous	17	—	4

A total of 148.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL CURRICULUM of the Tokio Medical University has been recently revised, and is now as follows :

First Year.—Qualitative and quantitative analysis; pharmaceutical, anatomical, and practical botany; inorganic and organic pharmaceutical chemistry; manufacturing chemistry; Pharmacopoeia Japonica; practical pharmacy; pharmaceutical jurisprudence.

Second Year.—Organic and practical organic chemistry; dispensing; materia medica; manufacturing pharmacy; pharmaceutical jurisprudence.

Third Year.—Materia medica of the Chinese and Japanese Pharmacopeias, powdered drugs, and other practical exercises.

TURKEY OPIUM.—The export of opium from the port of Salonica during 1907 amounted in value to 69,450L, against 81,900L in 1906 and 34,000L in 1905.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Saturday, October 17.

Brewers' Exhibition, Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N. Opens and remains open till October 23.

Tuesday, October 20.

Federation of West Riding Chemists' Associations, Royal Hotel, Bradford, at 7.30 P.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association, Queen Hotel, at 8.45 P.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.

Wednesday, October 21.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, London, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. W. Wesché on "The Mouth-parts of the Nemocera and their Relation to the other Families in Diptera: Corrections and Additions to the Paper published in 1904." Mr. E. M. Nelson on "The Resolution of Periodic Structures—an Auxiliary Illuminating Lens."

Western Chemists' Association, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. J. McDonald Brown, F.R.C.S., on "Medicines, Past and Present."

Thursday, October 22.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 P.M. Ordinary scientific meeting.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. W. Gardner on "Glimpses through Magic Glasses into Nature's Fairyland."

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association is to be held at the Gervis Hall Restaurant, Gervis Place, on October 28. Tickets (5s. each) may be had from Mr. W. A. Bingham, 58 Charminster Road.

The annual reunion of the Chemists' Assistants' Association will be held in the Banqueting Hall of the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., on October 29. Tickets, 1s. each, from Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith, 4 Stratford Place, W., or any member of Council.

Where to Study.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue :

Muter's (South London) School of Pharmacy, 325 Kensington Road, London, S.E.

London College of Pharmacy, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

South of England College of Pharmacy, 186 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Westminster College of Pharmacy, 402 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Edinburgh Central School of Pharmacy, 26 Clyde Street, Edinburgh.

Manchester College of Pharmacy, 225A Oxford Road, Manchester.

Re GORDON CRAN INNES, trading as the Camphylene Co., 101 Leadenhall Street, E.C., and Royal Dockyard Wharf, Woolwich.—This debtor attended on October 15 before Mr. Registrar Brougham at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities 2,772L 16s. 9d. (unsecured 1,506L 17s. 10d.), and assets 20L. Questioned by Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver, the debtor stated that in January 1903 he purchased for 850L (borrowed and still owing) the disinfectant-manufacturing business of Fleming's Oil and Chemical Co., Ltd., in which he had been employed for twenty years. He carried on the business subsequently at the above addresses under the style of the Camphylene Co. In consequence of litigation in connection with bills given on behalf of a friend, witness in March 1907 executed a mortgage of his goodwill, trademarks, and book debts in favour of his solicitor, as security for costs. The solicitor took proceedings for foreclosure, and on December 20, 1907, the Court appointed a receiver and manager. At the end of the month witness took into partnership another person, who brought in 500L, which was borrowed upon witness's guarantee. The failure was caused by law costs and the action of witness's solicitor. The examination was concluded. Among the creditors are: Campbell, Donald & Co., London (24L.); and Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., London (10L.).